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Focus

Pentagon lobbying

By Guy Halverson

Washington
Long Island Democrat Thomas J. Downey, at age 26, is the youngest member of the U.S. House of Representatives. He is also a new member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Which explains why Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf II scheduled a visit with the youthful Downey, similar to visits already made by lobbying officers from the House Armed Services Committee.

It also explains why Mr. Downey, a Navy aide, is the youngest member of the House Armed Services Committee. Downey, 26, is the youngest member of the House Armed Services Committee. Downey, 26, is the youngest member of the House Armed Services Committee.

The sudden wooing of Mr. Downey by military officials is hardly unique at this time of the year. The military's lobbying arm is considered one of the best in Washington. But on the somewhat unique anti-military mood of many members of the new Democratic-controlled Congress, coupled with the \$104 billion appropriation request just asked for the Pentagon, that lobbying now is being on a special urgency.

The Pentagon may not get what it wants this year.

The military, for its part, is not out to throw in the towel. The military, for example, has already held formal briefings for regional congressional delegations on the "status of the Army" — with particular attention to Democratic members of the Armed Services Committee.

It told, the military lobbying arm in Capitol Hill is extensive. According to the Pentagon, there are some 61 legislative affairs specialists working through four main offices — the Department of Defense, the Army, Navy, and the Air Force. Total cost to taxpayers: \$1.3 million this year.

he Navy's office of legislative affairs, for example, has a House liaison office, a Senate liaison office, a committee liaison office (to work with congressional committees), and an office on congressional reporting which follows Senate and House floor proceedings and scans the Congressional Record.

It has three services, in fact, maintain congressional offices. But the military officials and civilians (some of them ex-military personnel) attached to offices insist that theirs is more "public information" than lobbying.

My job is not to sell the budget, but to explain it," says Col. Lloyd L. Potter, a Medal of Honor winner and the Army's chief spokesman on the Hill. Colonel Potter notes that his office handles thousands of "policy-related inquiries from constituents as well as congressmen and staff aides."

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Energy, jobs strategy: Ford eyes 1976?

By John Miller
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Fla.
President Ford's toughening stance with Congress over energy and economic issues makes good sense to political observers with their eyes on the 1976 campaign.

If Congress drags its feet, as the President charges it is, he will be able to blame Capitol Hill for the growing unemployment lines across the United States, the observers say.

If Congress does act within the next few weeks, however, Mr. Ford has put himself in position to take the credit.

The President said it was only his decision to impose a \$1 a barrel tariff on imported crude oil Feb. 1 that finally prompted Congress to begin seriously trying to develop a comprehensive energy and economic plan.

Won't accept blame

Mr. Ford showed at a press conference here that he would not stand by and accept blame for the worsening job picture. He said the \$16.5-billion tax cut he proposed five weeks ago to Congress should already be pumping new life into the nation's economy.

"I'm really perplexed," said Mr. Ford, over "the failure of the Congress to act quickly enough."

"We recommended a very simple method of returning \$16.5 billion to the American people and to American businesses. That should have been acted on very rapidly, and I don't understand why there's been the kind of delay that has taken place."

Earlier, Mr. William Seidman, economic adviser to the President, told this newspaper that every month of delay by Congress is prolonging the nation's economic recession by at least a month — and probably more.

Perils of inaction

If stimulus is applied too slowly, Mr. Seidman said, the recession might well turn into a depression, making recovery even more difficult.

"We need a stimulus now," said the President. At the rate Congress is moving, "it could conceivably take until June" to get a tax stimulus through both houses, he said.

The President also touched upon several other major topics:

• He announced that the Justice, State, and Commerce Departments have been asked to investigate allegations that Arab countries and investors are discriminating against U.S. firms that have Jewish connections.

• He called the military situation in Cambodia "extremely critical." He said the Cambodian Army "will run out of ammunition in a relatively short period of time" without greater U.S. aid.

• He argued against gasoline rationing because it would do nothing to stimulate greater energy supplies in the United States.

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Price of oil in a glutted world occupies both producers, consumers

Britain sets tax on North Sea oil

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
"I'd like to see oil prices reduced. I see no evidence this is coming about."

The comment, by Britain's Secretary of State for Energy, Eric Varley, represents a fairly wide range of opinion here in Europe as oil-producing and oil-consuming countries concert their respective positions in preparation for a get-together in the spring.

Ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) met in Vienna Feb. 25 and 26. On the consumer side, the 18-nation International Energy Agency (IEA) will hold another of its periodic meetings late next week.

Exporter-to-be

Britain, which announced this week a 45 percent tax on North Sea oil, is an oil-consuming country with the heavy prospect of becoming an oil-exporter in about five years time. Mr. Varley told a Foreign Press Club luncheon Feb. 26 that initial reactions of the oil companies to the tax were favorable.

Exploration companies, many of them American, had done "a marvelous job," Mr. Varley said, "and there will be a continuing role for them."

But he said the Labour government would insist on participation — on acquiring a share in companies owning North Sea oil.

Every country except the United States, he said, had a direct stake in its oil. Britain would acquire its stake through the British National Oil Corporation, which will be set up by legislation later this year. It will be flexible in its negotiations, without insisting on taking over this or that percentage, the minister promised.

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In Abu Dhabi: Arabs have to buy gas too

OPEC nations hold dollar 'trump card'

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
As world demand for oil slumps, Americans ask if oil prices will begin to come down. As yet, however, oil producers still have powerful weapons to wield — including a threat to detach the price of oil from the U.S. dollar.

This would cause the price of overseas oil to fluctuate as the dollar itself rose or fell in relation to a "basket" of other world currencies.

Recently, the value of the dollar has steadily dropped, which means that the income of OPEC members — who get paid for their oil in dollars — is slipping in real terms.

The organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) strives, meanwhile, to keep its 13 members in line on production levels and price.

Dollar decline

Between Sept. 30, 1974, and Feb. 24, 1975, said a U.S. Government analyst, the dollar has declined 5.2 percent in relation to special drawing rights (SDR), the name given by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to a "basket" of 18 major world currencies.

Kuwait, arguing this point at the current meeting of OPEC ministers in Vienna, claims that the buying power of its income was sliced almost 9 percent in January, because of the depreciation of the dollar.

"OPEC," observed a U.S. Treasury official, "gets interested in [cutting loose from the dollar] when the dollar weakens, then loses interest very quickly when the dollar strengthens."

He and other sources recalled the "Geneva formula" of 1972, when OPEC and international oil com-

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New threat to gray whales

By David Windsor
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Redondo Beach, Calif.
The annual migration of spouting Pacific gray whales from the plankton-rich waters of Alaska to their mating grounds off the Baja California coast may soon be another footnote for the history books.

Unless, that is, Japanese and Russian whaling fleets are persuaded to halt their hunts in the northern Pacific this summer.

"The Japanese are now tooling up to go after them," says Benji de Bus of the American Cetacean Society.

Mrs. de Bus was referring to the proposal to the International Whaling Commission by Japanese whaling fleets that "harvesting" of the gray whales be resumed.

Since both Japan and the Soviet Union have ignored whale-taking quotas set by the International Whaling Commission and United Nations call for a 10-year moratorium on whaling, conservationists expect the worst.

They fear that all the work done by a 1968 international moratorium on gray whale killing, rescuing the animal from near extinction, may be undone. The gray whale, down to 1,000 at one time, now numbers between 10,000 and 15,000.

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Daley primary triumph boosts role in party

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
Mayor Richard J. Daley's emphatic primary election victory toward an unprecedented sixth four-year term keeps Chicago high on the must-visit list of 1976 Democratic presidential hopefuls.

And his two-to-one win over the strongest of his three opponents in Tuesday's primary, Alderman William S. Singer, leaves the last of the big-city political machines running strong. Only minimal opposition is expected from the Republicans in the election April 1.

At the same time, some observers here are looking toward the future for a Daley successor.

"I look forward to working with him through November, 1976," says Robert S. Strauss, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. "The kind of leadership he showed in Kansas City [a recent session of party leaders] is the kind of attitude we need in the Democratic Party to be successful in 1976," he said in an interview.

"He'll definitely have some influence in '76," says Robert Gorman, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois, who notes that Mayor Daley played a unifying role among party leaders at Kansas City.

Many Democrats felt the lack of Mayor Daley's unifying support be-



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Daley: a power in '76

hind Sen. George McGovern in 1972 after the Mayor and his delegation to the presidential nominating convention were ousted by a slate headed by Mr. Singer on charges that the Daley delegates had been selected in violation of party rules.

As Mayor Daley thanked his supporters for a "tremendous vote of confidence for my record," Democratic reformists looked ahead with mixed feelings.

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Blacks not allowed to live in capital city Apartheid in action in South-West Africa

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Windhoek, South-West Africa
You can see apartheid in action from the top of a hill here.

Down below is the pleasant little capital city of Windhoek with its 35,000 whites.

A few miles off in the distance, on the valley floor, you see Windhoek's satellite township of Katutura, the home of over 25,000 black and Colored (mixed race) people who are barred from residing in the white capital.

This is all part of the system of separate racial development imported from South Africa and put into effect in this trust territory. Apartheid is now well established enough here that few question the system these days — except perhaps black leaders in Katutura itself.

Buildings 'tell story'

The modern buildings along Windhoek's Kaiser Street, including a number of new high-rise structures, testify that this is the administrative and financial center of South-West Africa or Namibia as the United Nations calls it.

Almost no industry is visible, however, since this country is primarily an exporter of raw materials — diamonds, uranium, copper, and karakul lamb.

"We are too few, we don't have enough electric or water power, and

we are too far from the big markets," a local resident complained. It takes three days on the train to get to Cape Town or Johannesburg and two hours by jet plane.

Just outside the perimeter of Katutura meanwhile is a huge new hospital compound which, white residents tell you proudly, is entirely for the blacks and Coloreds. It is said to have first-rate equipment, doctors, and nurses.

One can drive through the Colored section of Katutura, where row after

row of small houses face streets that for the most part are unpaved. Outside many houses is an automobile, some rather battered and ancient, some of very modern vintage. But whites are not allowed in Katutura's black section without special permission.

High brick walls, topped with broken glass in some sections, barbed-wire fences and guarded gates elsewhere, keep curious visitors out, and

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For spring in Peking—dresses are coming back

By John Burns
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
The latest development in Peking fashion is the return of women's dresses.

The dresses, 30 of them, have been a smash hit since they went on display a week ago in a bazaar in the old Chinese city, giving the women of the capital their first look at a made-in-China frock since the Red Guards condemned them eight years ago.

Throughout shopping hours crowds of curious people have clustered around a small alcove on the ground floor of the bazaar, exchanging comments on the dresses exhibited by the Peking dressmaking company.

The company proposes to put them into mass production by summer and is soliciting the opinions of the buying public — a rare exercise in market research that has found a ready response from potential buyers.

The dresses all conform to the same basic pattern, with a collarless neckline that carefully avoids any suggestion of décolletage and skirts that fall to midcalf. But they include models with short and long sleeves and pleated and straight skirts, and they come in a range of materials from solid blues, yellows, and greens to pink gingham and flowered prints. Some sport a small bow at the neck, others a double row of colored buttons.

In an announcement pinned to the alcove wall, the makers invite the "broad masses of workers, peasants,

and soldiers" to write down their "precious opinions" about the dresses, and a table with pencils and reams of stapled paper is provided for the purpose nearby.

As might be expected, the written comments are uniformly favorable, with only the mildest suggestions for change. "The styles are simple and graceful, but it would be good to have a greater variety of designs," wrote one commentator, anonymous like all the others.

"No. 14 is very good," penned another, "but it would look better with a collar." "Good," observed a third. "Hurry them into production."

Comments overheard among the crowd are less guarded, though still generally favorable. Ironically the most common criticism is of the

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Britain is accused of being soft on IRA

Dublin, political groups in Ulster foresee terror after cease-fire

By Jonathan Harosh
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin The government of the Irish Republic and most political groups in Northern Ireland are accusing the British Government of "softness" in its handling of the illegal Irish Republican Army (IRA). They warn against granting major concessions to the IRA.

Roman Catholic political leaders and Protestant parties in the north share Dublin's concern that the IRA will take advantage of the current cease-fire to regroup and relaunch its six-year-old terrorist campaign aimed at driving Britain out of Ireland. They do not see any prospect of success for the British attempt to persuade the IRA to come out of the underground into the political open.

Analysts say the fundamental difficulty is the question of trust.

Promise distrusted

Northern Irish Catholics distrust the promise of British Secretary of State Merlyn Rees to protect the Catholic community from Protestant extremists. Their fears are fed by the sectarian killings of Catholics and the bombings of Catholic-owned buildings that have gone on almost daily since the IRA declared its latest cease-fire Feb. 10.

And the Protestants distrust Mr. Rees's repeated, categorical assurances that Britain will not under any circumstances withdraw from Northern Ireland without the full and free consent of the province. Protestant housewives I spoke with recently in the north are stockpiling food in case of a British withdrawal.

Protestant doubts about British intentions have been heightened by three developments:

• The incident centers set up by Mr. Rees to police the IRA cease-fire give the IRA a direct link with British officials by secret telephone. Protestants (along with local Catholic politicians and the Dublin government) think that this "hot line" bypasses the

elected politicians and grants the IRA policing powers in Catholic areas.

Additional contact point

Few accept Mr. Rees's explanation that the incident centers give nothing but an additional point of contact, and that he is always freely available by phone to the elected politicians.

• Mr. Rees has announced he will release a further 80 IRA suspects from detention. This will mean that more than one in four of the 600 Roman Catholics still detained last Christmas will have been released in response to the IRA cease-fires. For Protestants this is galling because most Protestant extremists have been tried and convicted in the courts and so must serve out their sentences.

• The British have issued guidelines with the aim of impounding some of the province's 102,000 legally licensed firearms, most of which are in Protestant hands. Protestants fear that this is an attempt to disarm them in preparation for handing Northern Ireland over to the Catholics.

Daffodils in bloom

Unionist Party chief whip Lord Brookeborough stated that legally held weapons have not been used for terrorist purposes, but instead are needed by farmers and sportsmen. Asserting that Protestants may be forced to break the law, he accused the British Government of discriminating against those who hold arms legally and of appeasing the IRA, which he said has all the arms it needs illegally.

Responding to the criticism, Mr. Rees said in a radio interview in Belfast, Feb. 25, that Northern Ireland was still nowhere near the end of the road. He said he was cautious about the IRA's current cease-fire. "We shall have to see how it goes," he said.

Despite the gloomy forecasts, however, Ireland's daffodils are in full bloom, and the British are hoping that both north and south of the border new trust in their intentions will burst forth as well.

North Sea fields costly

Oil no substitute for coal, Britons told

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain should produce all the coal it can and not depend on North Sea oil to fill the gap between energy needs and energy capacities. As a corollary, the price of coal must remain competitive with that of oil.

This is the view of Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board — which runs Britain's nationalized coal industry — as expressed in a recent interview with foreign journalists.

The Coal Board is itself an important investor in North Sea oil and gas. It is an equal partner with Conoco and Gulf in a field which is a major extension of Statford, the largest North Sea field with proven reserves of 3 billion barrels. Statford is at the edge of the Norwegian sector, while the extension, as announced by Conoco Feb. 24, is on the British side.

Britain's gloomy economic picture has been brightened from time to time by announcements of new North Sea oil discoveries. Sir Derek warns that, when all is said and done, Britain will not be one of the world's largest producers; it will compare with Kuwait, with a capacity of about 3 million barrels a day. This would still be a very respectable rate of production.

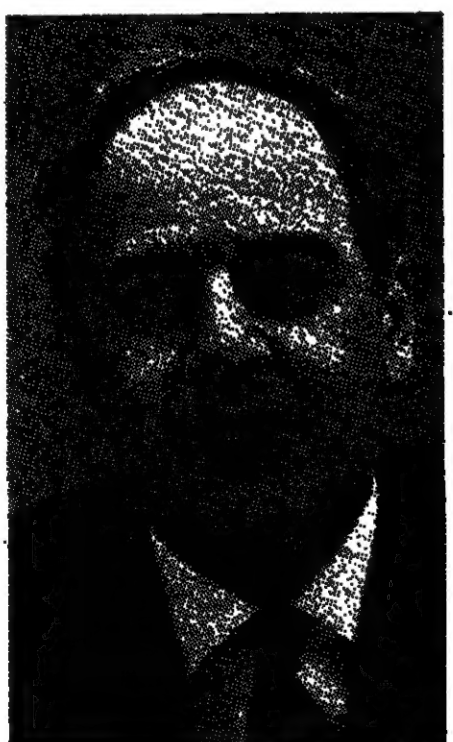
Intensive manpower

Abundant oil, however, will not necessarily mean cheap oil. North Sea oil investment costs are among the highest in the industry. Furthermore, oil is not a labor-intensive industry. As recent Arab actions have shown, once capacity is established, production can be expanded or cut back.

Coal, by contrast, depends heavily on manpower, even today. Fifty-one percent of the Coal Board's production costs are ascribable to labor, and Sir Derek does not believe the percentage is likely to go down significantly in the near future.

There was a time when British miners were more than a million strong, the backbone of the trade union movement in this country. Today they are down to less than a quarter million. Even at a modern colliery like Lea Hall in Staffordshire, the average age of miners is 43.

But under the Coal Board's capital investment program, and with the



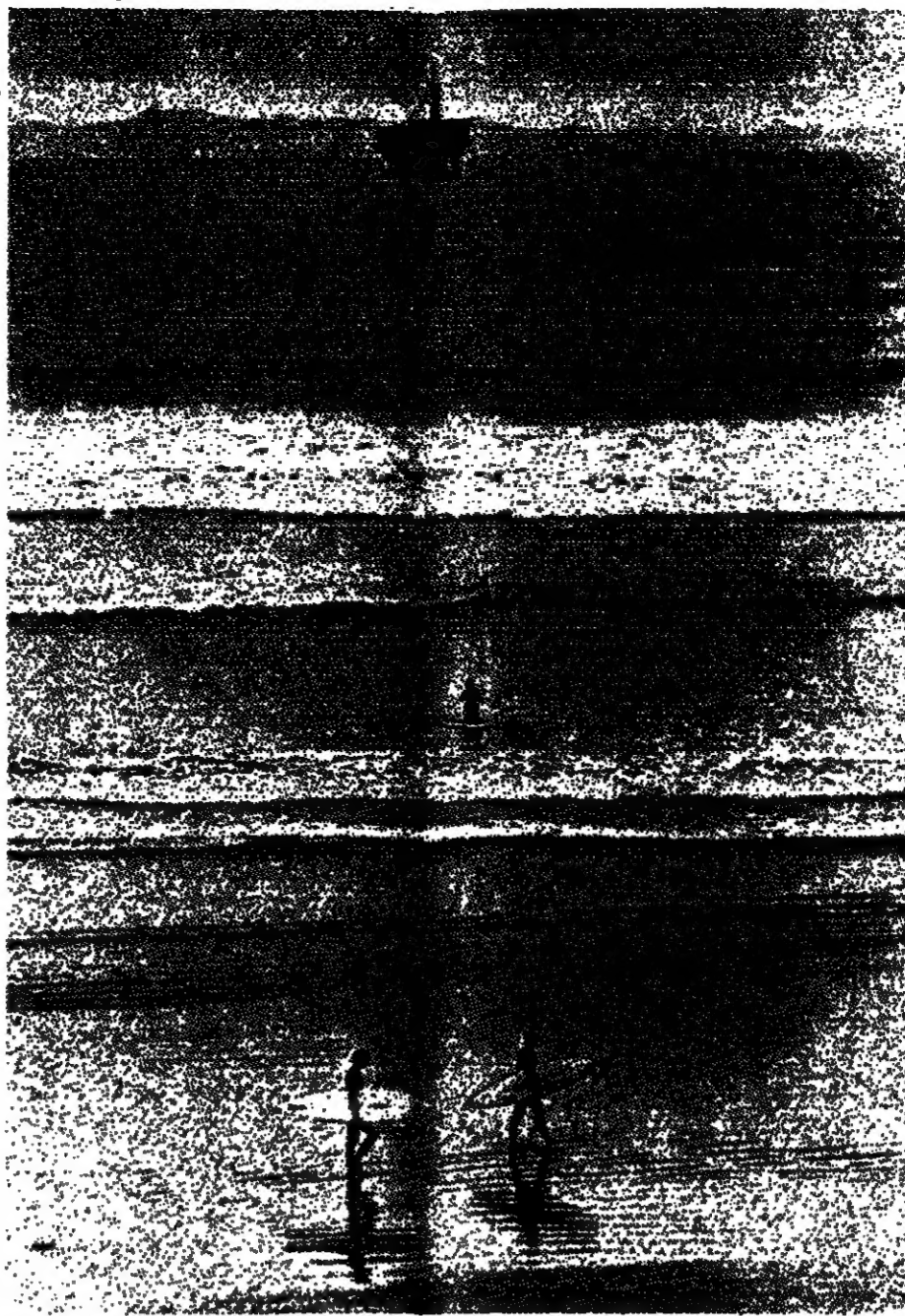
Alan Band Associates
Ezra, Britain's coal 'boss'

impetus of highest-ever wages (£61 a week — \$146 — for coal-face workers, plus various allowances), some of the people who left mining for other occupations are coming back.

New capacity needed

Sir Derek wants to keep his work force at or near the current level. He wants coal production kept constant at a level not below the 115 million tons being produced today. For this he must invest enough capital to bring in 42 million tons of new capacity, since he loses 3 or 4 million tons through exhaustion every year.

In sum, in Sir Derek's view, North Sea oil should not be thought of as a substitute or replacement for coal, but as a supplement. With coal production constant — and coming increasingly from modern mines producing 2 million tons and more a year instead of the several hundred thousand tons that has been the norm — the Coal Board could then think of exploiting commercially what it is already testing in its laboratories — new ways of obtaining energy, such as the gasification or liquefaction of coal.



Huntington Beach, Calif. By Richard Alliman

West Coast beaches still under 'spill' threat?

Offshore oil—still a West Coast issue

Environmentalists, buoyed by impact report, chart moves to develop federal policy

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

West Coast environmentalists and others who want to block the federal government from leasing 1.6 million acres off the southern California coast for oil development are planning new moves.

Among other things, they will:

- Press the case that drilling in waters here is still risky. They can point to a just-released Department of Interior environmental impact report which admits possibilities of a spill, perhaps one as great as the 1969 disaster that polluted waters, blackened beaches, and destroyed wildlife in the Santa Barbara area.

- Show that there are alternate domestic supplies of oil, such as the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve near Bakersfield. Congressional debate is due on the opening of this inland field.

In a hearing before the House public lands subcommittee last week, Assistant Secretary of Navy Jack L. Bowers said the Navy's share of oil would go into a proposed national strategic petroleum reserve. And consequently, only about 20 percent of Elk Hills oil owned by Standard Oil of California would reach the commercial market. However, committee chairman John Melcher (D of Montana) countered that "we can't afford not to produce crude oil wherever we have it."

- Condition the public to use less energy. "We must face up with energy glut," says California Controller Kenneth Cory. As chairman of the State Lands Commission, Mr. Cory has threatened suit against major oil companies for "fixing" prices.

- Lobby for laws that would make

oil companies fully liable for oil spills or accidents. Now this liability is limited.

- Help develop a comprehensive coastal plan — banning oil drilling in areas of vital environmental concern, such as the Santa Barbara Channel. Under new coastline protection guidelines here, such a plan is mandated for 1976.

- Urge legislation that would block federal pipelines from crossing state waters until a coastal plan is in operation.

Oil-spill perils

Meanwhile, environmentalists here are buoyed by the environmental impact report, which warns of the dangers of major oil spills if the federal government proceeds with its present plans to lease more than a million acres for offshore development this summer.

The report concedes a 95 percent chance of spill over the years from the 60 or more platforms proposed for southern California ocean waters. It also outlines dangers of transporting oil to shore.

A major oil spill is defined as one of 1,000 barrels or more. The Santa Barbara blowout resulted in escape of 100,000 barrels of oil.

However, the Department of Interior analysis also stresses the positive side of the oil-drilling argument. Development here, it says, would greatly bolster local and federal revenues, create more jobs, and lessen dependence on foreign oil.

Peak production from this area is estimated at 600,000 barrels a day. Environmentalists say this might help meet local requirements but would do little to alleviate the national problem. Hearings on this new environmental impact report are planned for May.

Political policy, cohesion questions

Black Muslims pick leader; course awaited

By Louis Overton
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

An announcement that Wallace D. Muhammad will succeed his father, Elijah Muhammad, as "the official leader and administrator" of the Nation of Islam seems to indicate that any significant internal struggle over leadership of the militant black movement in the United States may have been precluded.

There is still speculation, however, over what will happen to the organization's extensive business, real estate, and farm enterprises scattered through the United States, and what political stance the Nation of Islam will take — more militant and openly antiwhite, or more subdued with emphasis on economics.

Observers also wonder whether the new leader can hold the varied elements of the movement, commonly called Black Muslims, together. Many Muslims were recruited from prisons. The late Malcolm X, once a chief spokesman, was such a recruit.

20,000 followers

Mr. Muhammad, born Elijah Poole in Georgia, passed on in Chicago Tuesday, the eve of the traditional Muslim's Patriots Day celebration, which brought more than 20,000 followers to Chicago. In addition, thousands of followers gathered in other cities to attend closed-circuit live television of the Patriots Day proceedings.

Often referred to as the "Last Messenger of Allah," Elijah Muhammad became a Muslim in Detroit as a follower of W. D. Fard, founder of the movement and called God by Mr. Muhammad. Mr. Muhammad be-

came the leader of the nation in the 1930s when Mr. Fard disappeared.

Chicago headquarters

The new leader established Muhammad's Temple No. 2 in Chicago, which has become headquarters city of the movement. Today Chicago is the home of the movement's new \$4 million temple, headquarters offices, Muhammad Speaks newspaper, a bank, a bakery, the University of Islam, and other enterprises on the city's South Side.

Although the naming of Wallace Muhammad as successor to Elijah Muhammad may have headed off prospects of internal strife, it has not settled what direction the movement may now take.

In recent years the Nation of Islam has concentrated on development of new businesses. Mr. Muhammad also was appealing to black professionals to join the movement or help it to build an economically strong Nation of Islam.

Stance de-emphasized

Since the defection of Malcolm X in 1964 — he was the movement's outstanding missionary during its greatest growth period in the early 1960s — Mr. Muhammad de-emphasized the earlier antiwhite public stance.

Although the nation — estimated to have 82 temples and 100,000 to 2 million followers — has grown slowly in membership, it has increased its physical assets greatly in the last decade. One report has it that a six-member committee, headed by heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali and Herbert Muhammad, another son of Mr. Muhammad, will take over the multimillion-dollar (Black Enterprise magazine estimated it at \$80 million) economic empire of the nation.

Syria cautiously awaits next Kissinger mission

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Syria seems to be adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude toward U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's scheduled peace mission to March.

Egyptian spokesmen and newspapers have been predicting Dr. Kissinger would conclude a new Egypt-Israel troop disengagement accord in Sinai, including Israeli relinquishment of the Sinai mountain passes and oil fields, when he returns about March 8 for a fresh round of shuttle diplomacy.

But Syrian and Palestinian information media are joining Iraqi spokesmen in warning that President Sadat of Egypt might make a deal with Israel not involving linkage to new Israeli troop withdrawals in Syria or Jordan.

The leadership of Syria's ruling Baath (Arab Socialist) Party, after contacts with Iraq and Algeria, another "hard-line" state, has prepared a report highly critical of Egypt and of the Kissinger mission for consideration by a party congress scheduled in Damascus next week.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's press officer apparently tried to offset negative reactions among radical Arab elements to Secretary Kissinger's remarks Feb. 25. Dr. Kissinger had said he considered "a major step forward" President Assad's earlier remarks to Newsweek magazine that Syria could sign a peace treaty with Israel if it gave back all of the occupied Golan Heights and agreed to formation of a Palestinian state.

Mr. Assad's press officer said the President had talked with Newsweek

senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrave Feb. 21.

"I would like to emphasize," he added, "that the way the interview did not accurately express its contents, especially where the subject of a peace treaty was concerned."

He did not say that Newsweek had misquoted President Assad. Pro-Iraqi newspapers here had represented Syria as on the verge of signing a peace treaty with Israel, and accused it of maneuvering so that it could join with Dr. Kissinger's efforts once an Egypt-Israel agreement in Sinai is reached.

Arab observers here feel Damascus was embarrassed by the Kissinger comment and the use made of it by the pro-Iraqi media. This impression was strengthened by President Assad's reaffirmation to a Syrian students conference Feb. 26:

"I want all of Golan and all of Sinai. But this cannot achieve peace. I also want the Palestinian people's full rights. But Damascus and Cairo do not determine peace. . . . Let the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) be asked about Palestinian rights and we will support what it says."

A pro-Iraqi newspaper, Beirut, accused Syria of aiding the Kurdish rebel army of Gen. Mullah Mustapha Barzani with arms, training, and infiltration routes into northern Iraq. The charge is unprecedented in the long history of troubled Iraqi-Syrian relations.

Some 100,000 Kurds live in Syria. Many are affiliated with General Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic Party.

Syria is believed to have rejected several Iraqi requests that Syria show at least a token military participation in the present war against the Kurds, as it did in earlier episodes of the war in the 1960s.

Congress's new budget director

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The U.S. Congress has picked a woman to try to put its brand new budget mechanism in order, a senior economist of the Brookings Institution, Alice M. Rivlin, whose famous question about American Government is, "Why can't we get things done?"

"Why is the richest, best educated, most technically advanced nation in the world," she asked in a scholarly article, "unable to eliminate poverty, keep babies from dying, teach its children to read, or get traffic moving?"

To her own question she observed: "The question is a cliché. It is also the most mystifying fact of our time."

After 40 years of debating how to get better budget procedure, Congress passed a sweeping reform act creating new budget committees, and instituting a technical staff which hopefully will some day be able to talk back to the OMB (Office of Manage-

ment and Budget), the federal bureaucracy's budget mechanism.

Alice Mitchell Rivlin will be first director of CBO — the Congressional Budget Office.

To her own question, "Why can't we get things done?" Mrs. Rivlin replies, in part, because historical conditions have changed. Up to the 1930s, she says, almost all social concerns were reserved to the states; suddenly in the depression, education, welfare, health, and social services became national issues, replacing topics like fruit-busting, free silver, and keeping out of war.

The questions provided liberals with answers "good for almost 30 years of almost uninterrupted political success," says Mrs. Rivlin. Let the federal government intervene, and once the programs were enacted, spend "more money on them."

"Now we are running out of yes-or-no issues," Mrs. Rivlin says. Spending more money is "not necessarily going to produce results." Example — "More money for welfare would only perpetuate a badly constructed system" and what is needed is reform in the system itself.

Mrs. Rivlin goes to her new job with the view expressed earlier:

"All these design problems are hard to think about and even harder to explain to the public. They are unsuitable for campaign oratory, which almost of necessity must deal with simple questions of yes and no and more or less. Yet these are the issues that we must somehow bring into public focus."

Mrs. Rivlin was born in Philadelphia, graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1953, with a master's degree and PhD from Radcliffe, the latter in 1955. She combines profession and family and has a daughter and two sons. Her husband is a Washington lawyer.

After a couple of years as teaching fellow at Harvard she came to Brookings, and then did stints on various governmental staffs in the executive and legislative departments.

At Brookings she became senior fellow in economic studies. Her various publications include studies of balance of payments, federal financing of higher education, and the issue of national priorities.

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24,672 ideas on Public Transportation so far.

Statistics are often misleading.

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Statistic #1: 19% of the ideas deal with some sort of fixed-rail system, such as monorails. This is the largest idea-getter so far. 15% have to do with systems management. 8% deal with ways to finance Public Transportation systems.

Statistic #2: 7,800, or 32% of the ideas come from California. Pennsylvania is next with 10%. But we heard from people in all 50 states, including 4 ideas from Alaska whose Public Transportation problems have more to do with the weather than anything else. We also heard from 20 foreign countries.

Statistic #3: We've received over 100 classroom projects. This involves about 3,366 school children. Very encouraging! They will bear the brunt of whatever transportation decisions are made in the next few years.

Statistic #4: We are missing one idea: yours. So, where's your idea on Public Transportation?

Please note that all ideas submitted become public property without compensation and any restriction on use or disclosure. This allows the ideas to be used freely to promote the concept of Public Transportation. Again, our thinking is that since the subject is Public Transportation the ideas should belong to the public.

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Tax breaks on fuel weighed

Four key industries considered likely to need time to adjust

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Fla.

Four major U.S. industries are being considered for special exemptions from President Ford's proposed new taxes on oil and natural gas.

White House officials say they may ask Congress to grant reprieves to farmers, airlines, heavy construction, and petrochemicals — all of which could be hurt by a swift tax jump.

The tax break, especially for farmers, also could be a timely political move by making the Ford energy package more attractive to Southern and Midwestern senators.

Frank G. Zarb, chief of the Federal Energy Administration, pointed to the airlines as one industry already suffering because of earlier oil price boosts.

Most major corporations can pass through price increases, says Mr. Zarb. But with air passenger traffic already weakened, the airlines' ability to pass through higher costs is "limited," he says.

Airline finances weakened

"The airlines have talked to us about a three-year phase-in period during which they could roll these higher costs into fares," Mr. Zarb says.

The energy chief accompanied President Ford here for this year's second White House conference on domestic and economic affairs.

Energy highlighted the day's discussions. Among major points made here:

- Leasing of offshore oil lands this year probably will fall below 5 million acres, or less than half the 10-million-acre goal originally set by the administration. Disputes over jurisdiction of the Atlantic outer continental shelf are primarily responsible for the delay.

- Growing surpluses of oil in major producing countries are causing a softening of world oil prices. Officials expressed doubt that this will lead to a sharp decline in prices, but they concede it is a possibility.

- In the long run, officials look for a price floor of \$6 to \$8 a barrel for oil. The current world price is about \$10.50. Maintaining a price floor, says Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, will help to spur domestic energy production and independence.

Energy package complex

President Ford's energy package, now before Congress, includes a series of import fees, excise taxes, and decontrol of domestic oil and gas prices. The short-term effect would be to boost the price of gasoline about 15 cents a gallon, and the cost of home heating oil about 8 cents a gallon. Within three years, however, this would even out, with a uniform 10-cent-per-gallon increase on both products.

Mr. Zarb says this higher tax structure will impose "unusual burdens" on some industries, and this factor could lead to exemptions for a number of them.

Farmers, under an exemption now being studied, would qualify for a maximum \$1,000 rebate on the higher taxes for gasoline and diesel oil that would be approximately the amount of tax on 10,000 gallons of fuel.

Heavy construction firms, such as road-builders, are locked into hundreds of fixed-price contracts under which they could suddenly lose money if energy prices rise quickly. An exemption would allow them to complete work on such contracts before coming under the new tax.

Petrochemical firms indicate to Washington officials that artificially imposed increases in their raw materials prices could make them lose valuable foreign markets. By phasing the increases in gradually, this problem could be eased.

French political Left embroiled in feud

Communists suspect that Mitterrand might join the present government

By John Cadman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
A bitter feud is under way on the left of French politics, largely unremarked because it rumbles on day by day in the form of sporadic verbal sniping.

Now that George Marchais, the French Communist leader, is back on stage after a recent illness, the feud is likely to intensify.

It was Mr. Marchais who was instrumental in engineering the common program between the two parties — hammered out three years ago, despite internal opposition within the Communist Party. It was Mr. Marchais who persuaded the Communist Party that it was time to come in from the political cold, shelter under the rather more respectable political covering of socialism, and present a single leftist candidate for the presidency of France.

That candidate was Francois Mitterrand, the leader of the Socialists, and he lost last May — but only just — to the present President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

A new disappointment

That was the Communists' first disappointment. Their second was in by-elections last October when they suspected the Socialists of pushing their own men at the expense of the Communist Party candidates, with whom they were supposedly united in proletarian solidarity.

At their recent convention at Pau in the Pyrenees, the Socialists, in the person of Mr. Mitterrand, beat off their left wing, which was concerned to have closer co-operation with the Communists. This was interpreted by the Communists as a Socialist swing to the right.

But the gravest Communist suspicion is that Mr. Mitterrand might some day, before the next presidential elections in 1981, agree to join the present government — now a somewhat strange mixture of Gaullists, Independent Republicans (the President's party), and Centrists, with a reformist but certainly not a leftist thrust.

Ideological betrayal?

The Communists — with a membership of about a quarter of a million, though they claim 400,000 — feel ideologically betrayed. At the same time they know that if they are to have greater electoral success in the future, they need the Socialists more than the Socialists need them.

The Socialists have done their best to turn their other cheek, knowing full well what the Communist aim is: to assert their right to rule the roost and the Left, and to be seen to be doing so in the country at large. By this means, they want to be seen as the put-upon partners, gently protesting their innocence.

'Gift for government'

The spectacle of the Left in disarray is of course a gift for the government. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist Prime Minister, could not resist saying the obvious this week.

"Imagine," he said, "what would have happened if the French had elected Mr. Mitterrand as president." He portrayed a picture of rifts in the government, Communist ministers laying down the law.

He was, of course, begging the question of whether power might not have united Communist and Socialist. It is incontrovertible that lack of power has split them. The only question now is how large and enduring the split will be.



Iranian Army on parade

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

U.S. weapons abroad: too many for some in Congress, Pentagon

Congress eyes arms sales abroad

Hearings slated, moratorium urged on controversial U.S. transactions

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Congress is gearing up to take a hard look at one of the most sensitive issues facing the Pentagon: large U.S. arms sales abroad.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, is planning hearings this spring on the controversial overseas sales. Meantime, although no formal hearings have been set, some staff members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have been quietly collecting information on the sales — a routine assignment for the committee now is seen as particularly important by some lawmakers.

"Earlier this month," says Senator McClellan, "I advised Secretary of State [Henry A.] Kissinger and Secretary of Defense [James R.] Schlesinger of my concern for the growing volume of arms sales abroad. These sales are of such magnitude to possibly affect our own defense capability."

Legislation filed

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts, meanwhile, has introduced legislation that would provide a six-month moratorium on sale of U.S. arms to the Persian Gulf

region pending a congressional-administration study of the effect of the sales.

Defense sales for U.S. contractors reached \$3.3 billion in fiscal year 1974 — with almost \$5 billion going to the Mideast. Now, Congress, showing signs of nervousness about the rising U.S. military commitment in that region, is asking questions. Main concerns expected to be explored at upcoming hearings:

- Whether the U.S. sales to countries as diverse as Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Iran, Israel, and Jordan are likely to lead to a worsening of the military unease in that region and increase the possibility of armed conflict?

- What types of behind-the-scenes "deals" are being struck, if any, between the State Department, Pentagon, arms contractors, and private arms suppliers over the weapons purchases?

- Whether U.S. military stocks, as some congressmen have charged, are being depleted to meet purchase demands from abroad.

- What effect a reduction in U.S. sales abroad would have, given rising Soviet, British, and French arms sales?

- What relationship, if any, exists between the training of foreign military personnel abroad by the Pentagon and private defense contractors, and arms sales?

Last week defense officials disclosed that the Pentagon and private government contractors were training military personnel in some 34 nations — at a cost of \$727 million. The largest chunk of the contracts are in Saudi Arabia and Iran, both investing heavily in U.S. weaponry. A new \$77-million contract recently was awarded the Alhambra, Calif., Vinal Corporation to train units of the Saudi National Guard.

'Available' weapons covered

What is perhaps most troubling congressional aides about the U.S. sales is the very steepness in the rise in sales — with fiscal year 1974 figures (the last year fully reported) at \$3.3 billion, compared with \$3.8 billion and roughly \$1 billion for the prior years.

According to the London-based Institute for Strategic Studies, the arms sales virtually span the roster of "available" weapons systems. The Saudis for example, who are buying arms from Britain and France as well as the United States, have purchased both light and medium tanks, Mirage III jet fighters, frigates, minesweepers, improved Hawk surface-to-air missiles, and lightweight F-5B fighter aircraft.

Some senior Pentagon planners have been particularly vexed by the diversion of U.S. arms stocks to Israel — despite already low U.S. stockpiles.

Visits to East Europe

New Zealand widens its contacts

By Geoffrey Goddall
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

New Zealand is following Australia's example in courting the rest of Europe now that Britain has left both of them standing much more on their own feet than they once did.

New Zealand's new Prime Minister, Wallace Rowling, is on the last lap of a European tour that started with London but has taken him not only to Brussels (the Common Market capital) and Common Market countries but also to those East European mavericks, Yugoslavia and Romania.

Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam carried out a roughly similar tour in December and January — interrupted by a quick visit back home because of the Fort Darwin cyclone.

The coming to power in both Aus-

tralia and New Zealand two years ago of Labour Governments (after long periods in opposition) marked still further the coming of age of both countries as standing on their own in the far reaches of the South Pacific. The previous Liberal-Country (Australia) and National (New Zealand) governments tended more closely to follow British or U.S. leads than do the Cabinets of Messrs. Whitlam and Rowling.

Polynesian proximity

Under the premierships of the latter two, both Australia and New Zealand have gone farther down the road of establishing themselves as Pacific powers whose immediate neighbors are (in Australia's case) Asia and (in New Zealand's) the arc of Polynesian islands from Fiji through Tonga and Samoa to Tahiti.

New Zealand's closer relationship with these islands is perhaps natural because Maoris of Polynesian stock make up a significant proportion of the country's own population. The majority of the rest are of British descent — and this probably still keeps New Zealand closer in sentiment to Britain than is Australia, where immigration since World War II has come from a whole spectrum of European lands.

Their greater geographical awareness that they are not after all appendages of Europe has led the Labour governments in both Australia and New Zealand to establish diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government in Peking.

Significant itinerary

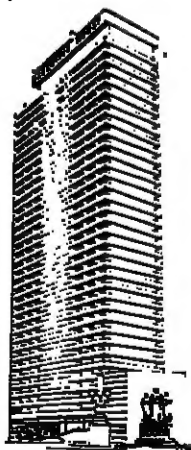
Mr. Rowling was not head of the New Zealand Labour Party when it came to power at the end of 1973. He succeeded to the leadership and the premiership last September on the unexpected passing of Norman Kirk. Mr. Kirk had traveled to Washington and elsewhere, during his premiership. But he had not managed to journey to Europe. Mr. Rowling now has redressed that balance.

But whereas earlier prime ministers of New Zealand would have gone Europeward to Britain — and to Britain only — to discuss exports thither of New Zealand butter, cheese, and lamb, and perhaps a stepping up of British emigration to New Zealand, Mr. Rowling's itinerary this month shows that New Zealand governments are concerned with a much wider field of contacts and markets than just the Mother Country.

Britain's joining of the Common Market and downgrading of the Commonwealth as a trading area has something to do with this. But so also does the simple fact that the day has long passed when most of New Zealand's exports went to Britain alone. A bigger proportion of those exports now goes to Australia, the U.S., and Japan.

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Daley triumph in primary

Continued from Page 1
Chicago's not the place for re-
n," said one weary Singer cam-
paign aide, just before Mr. Singer
ceded with a promise to "continue
fight" on the issues as a private
citizen. Mr. Singer did not run for re-
election as alderman.
I said Bill didn't have a chance.
If people like me don't stand up
to fight, it [Chicago] will never
change," said Gary Kash, a cam-
paign volunteer.
Mr. Singer, asked in an interview if
he was now ruling out running for
the office, replied quickly: "No,
no, no." He could try in four years
to become Mayor — when Mr. Daley
is 76 — or run next year for the
U.S. House of Representatives in
the independent Democrat in

his district who gave a last-minute
endorsement to Mayor Daley.

"The jockeying for position begins
now for a successor to Mayor Daley,"
says one state official. Within Mr.
Daley's own camp, "there's a whole
host of guys — but no one comes out as
the successor," says James Lowrey.

* Pentagon lobbying

Continued from Page 1

Aides to some congressmen, how-
ever, grumble that the line between
"explaining" the budget and "sell-
ing" it is often thin. An aide to Rep.
Patricia Schroeder (D) of Colorado, a

*Daley campaign aide.

Mr. Singer, an independent Demo-
crat, had hoped to score an upset
victory and put an end to the 20-year-
old Daley political machine. But in
spite of more than 16 months of hard
campaigning, he managed to capture
only 3 of the city's 50 wards, including
his own.

member of the House Armed Services
Committee, explains that within the
past several weeks — after Mrs.
Schroeder became a member of the
committee's important Research and
Development (R&D) subcommittee —
she suddenly received "courtesy
calls" from top Pentagon R&D offi-
cials, including several assistant sec-
retaries of defense.

Effectiveness questioned

Some longtime Washington observ-
ers question the effectiveness of the
Pentagon work on the Hill. "They're
so busy just reacting to the thousand
and one objections being made
against their budget that they just
haven't had time to lobby," says a
congressional aide.

Still, there are those who find the
Pentagon "liaison" role helpful. "We
don't get enough briefings," argues
an aide to Washington state Democrat
Floyd V. Hicks, another member of
the House Armed Services Com-
mittee. Only recently, he notes, he
and a committee staff member were
given a briefing on a new airborne
warning and control system by an
official from the Boeing Company.

An Air Force briefing, he main-
tains, would also be helpful.

Indeed, many congressional ob-
servers argue that the most intensive
military lobbying continues to come
from defense contractors, not the
much-maligned Pentagon.

New threat to whales in Pacific fishery

Continued from Page 1

o forestall this, U.S. Representa-
Alphonzo Bell (R) of California
introduced a bill in Congress that
would empower the President to em-
ban all products from whaling na-
tions. (A similar but unsuccessful
bill was made last year.)
Representative Bell also will in-
troduce a second bill calling for an
immediate embargo of all fishery
products exported to the U.S. by the
rising Japanese and Soviet whal-
ing companies.

cerned that the gray whale may
become as much an endangered spe-
cies as the blue whale.

The blue whale, the largest crea-
ture ever known to live on earth, now
survives in such few numbers that
scientists think it may now be past
the point of saving. The humpback, bow-
head, and right whales all have been
driven to virtual extinction while the
numbers of remaining fin, sei, sperm,
and minke whales are rapidly drop-
ping.

Import banned

The U.S. has banned all com-
mercial whaling and the importation
of any whale products, and placed all
eight of the great whales on the
endangered species list.

The Soviets use whale meat to feed
minks and sables on Siberian fur
farms, and sperm whale oil serves as
a lubricant for its intercontinental
missiles.

The Japanese have argued that
whale meat is vital to Japan, but
Representative Bell's office insists
that whale meat constitutes just 1
percent of the total protein in the
Japanese diet.

We've got to get tough

We have to get tough. Otherwise
it'll get nothing through and our
fish will be extinct," said the San-
ta Monica-area congressman.
People got upset about the shoot-
ing of coyotes, of wild horses, of
mountain lions. If we bring out the
outrage of the situation I see no
reason why Congress can't do some-
thing about it."

Conservation groups like the Na-
tional Audubon Society, the National
Wildlife Federation, and the Sierra
Club, which have urged a boycott of
Japanese and Soviet goods, are con-

Windhoek: apartheid in action

Continued from Page 1

namely black residents inside —
except when they go to work in
Windhoek.
The fences unfortunately suggest
more of a detention center than a
residential compound. Inside
5,000 contract workers from
Limpopo, far to the north. White
employers pay the equivalent of about
cents a day for each worker they
employ. This provides a breakfast
of ridge, bread, and tea, and a
per which includes fresh vege-
tables and meat.

System provided

Windhoek whites also pay for the
system, for blacks and Coloreds
which transports Katutura resi-
dents to the city. "We don't have any
system for whites," a white
man pointed out, "but we have to
for them." Most whites appear to
have adequate transportation, how-
ever, in the form of their own cars.
About 80 percent of Katutura in-
habitants have residential status,
which means they live in family
ages with wives and children.
Employers pay nine rand (about \$14)
month toward the rent of these
ages. They can deduct four rand
out of \$6 a month from the tenants'
rent.
The satellite town boasts four movie
theaters a week. It has 13 soccer clubs
and two liquor stores, the profits of
which are plowed back into black
schools, churches, and sports activi-

Katutura is divided along tribal
lines inside the fences. Non-Ovambo
most of whom are Damaras, are
housed in men's hostels separate
from the Ovambo compound. Nine
tribally segregated schools are set up
for youngsters.

Residents need to have their pass-
books with them to go in and out as in
South Africa.

Apartheid and the pass laws came
to South-West Africa in 1948. "Before
that, there was an informal, social
apartheid operating here, but no legal
apartheid," a white resident ex-
plained.

"The separate system was im-
ported from South Africa and en-
forced by legislation only then. Ear-
lier, the vast spaces gave us all the
separation that was needed."

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A fund raiser for San Francisco program

School sports: part of education

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco
City officials and private citizens
here have come up with a vivid
answer to a problem that caught the
nation's eye recently.
The problem: the debt-ridden San

Francisco school system's decision to
cut out after-school sports, including
baseball, track, swimming, wrest-
ling, gold, and volleyball.

The answer comes complete with
promotional tee shirts, plenty of
"showbiz whiz," and the assistance of
a galaxy of stars of rock music and
sports.

It's called SNACK, (Students Need
Athletics, Culture, and Kicks). Ar-
ranged by Mayor Joseph L. Alioto and
San Francisco's "king of rock," mu-
sic promoter Bill Graham, this all-
day benefit musical extravaganza
scheduled for Sunday, March 23 at the
60,000-seat Kezar Stadium is expected
to raise at least \$250,000 for the city's
financially troubled school system.

Aid for programs

The proceeds are to cover the
\$201,000 (mostly in coach's overtime
pay) that the afternoon sports cut was
to save. It also will aid other slashed
programs such as forensics, music,
and drama.

The \$5-a-ticket benefit will feature
such familiar San Francisco and
national personalities as folk singers
Joan Baez and her sister Mimi Fa-
rina; rock groups Jerry Garcia and

Friends, Jefferson Starship, and San-
tana and two rhythm and blues
groups, Tower of Power, and Graham
Central Station. Sports guest celeb-
rities will include tennis player Rosie
Casals; former San Francisco Giants
centerfielder Willie Mays; and Olym-
pics gold medalist Jesse Owens.

Meanwhile, the city's school ath-
letic coaches have voted unanimously
to stay on the job regardless of
whether they get all of the \$7.95 an
hour in overtime they ordinarily re-
ceive for after school coaching.

Assurances sought

But in a statement the coaches have
asked for assurances that a cut in
overtime would not be instituted
again next year. "Either the board of
education should recognize the value
of the program, or it should drop it,"
said Arman Terzian, director of
physical education and athletics for
the school district.

Meanwhile, private charitable
grants of as high as \$25,000 continue to
flow in after a plea launched by the
mayor and school officials for private
assistance to retain after-school
sports.

* Energy, jobs: Ford eyes 1976?

Continued from Page 1

He said nationalization of the
U.S. oil industry would be a poor
answer to the energy crisis, and he
cited the U.S. Postal Service as a
glaring example of the shortcomings
of federal monopolies.

He said there was nothing more
that could be done about unemploy-
ment until Congress acts on his
economic proposals.

Former Uganda official may be in exile in Kenya

By Reuters

Nairobi, Kenya
Elizabeth Bagaya, fired last Nov-
ember as Ugandan foreign minister
for allegedly insulting Ugandan wom-
anhood, may have gone into possible
exile in Kenya.

20 million in Cairo?

By Reuters

Cairo

The population of Cairo
now is about 8.5 million
and is expected to exceed
20 million by the year 2,000,
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Captain Harold C. Stone, A 28-year Delta professional

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Moving a family to a new home in a strange city.
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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Senator lists names of Arab blacklist firms

Washington
Sen. Frank Church made public Wednesday a list of more than 1,500 U.S. firms he said have been blacklisted by Saudi Arabia for business dealings with Israel.

Senator Church, (D) of Idaho, said at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that the time has come to publicize the issue.

Harold H. Saunders, deputy assistant secretary of state, testified that the policy of the State and Commerce Department for years has been to oppose the boycott.

Mr. Saunders said the U.S. Government opposition has been made clear repeatedly but "it has been our view . . . that this issue is best dealt with through diplomacy and persuasion."

Senator Church, who is chairman of the Senate subcommittee, said Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries were trying to "impose a pattern of anti-Semitism" on United States business firms.

His list includes major American firms such as Ford, Xerox, and Coca-Cola. Senator Church said Ford, for example, has been unable to sell a car or truck in Saudi Arabia since 1966.

Asked about the blacklist at his Hollywood, Florida, press conference, President Ford said any allegations of discrimination would be "fully investigated and appropriate action taken under the laws of the United States."

Army sees dual threat in funding pressures

Washington
Army Secretary Howard H. Callaway told the House Armed Services Committee Wednesday that inflation and underfunding by Congress have "the Army nearly on the ropes."

On another front in Heidelberg, Germany, Gen. Michael S. Davison, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe, warned of a Soviet military buildup and said congressional troop-cut advocates should not be blinded by "the fog of detente."

Opposing unilateral cuts in his 185,000-man U.S. Army in Europe, General Davison maintained that Soviet objectives in Europe had not changed. "The Soviet Union still desires to be

the politically predominant power on the European continent," he said in an interview. "It would very much like to see the United States presence removed from Europe."

Black caucus opposes Davis for State post

Washington
The congressional black caucus has formally asked President Ford to withdraw the nomination of Nathaniel Davis as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.



Rep. Charles Rangel

In a letter to Mr. Ford, Rep. Charles B. Rangel, chairman of the caucus, said the nomination demonstrated an insensitivity toward developing African nations concerned over subversion by the major powers.

"As Ambassador to Chile during the overthrow of President Salvador Allende, one might easily assume that Mr. Davis may have been involved with the unfortunate United States complicity in the overthrow," the New York Democrat said.

Perjury charge against Ehrlichman dropped

Los Angeles

A perjury charge against John D. Ehrlichman, former top domestic-affairs aide to former President Richard M. Nixon, stemming from the Pentagon-papers case, will be dropped, it was announced here.

County prosecutor Joseph Busch said he would not press charges against Mr. Ehrlichman for allegedly lying to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury about the burglary of the office of Pentagon-papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in Beverly Hills.

"I feel it is in the best interests of justice and taxpayers' money not to go forward with the trial here in view of Ehrlichman's conviction and sentencing in two Washington, D.C., cases," he said. The county prosecutor said he would make a motion next Monday in Superior Court here to drop the charge because of the dual

convictions. Mr. Ehrlichman was sentenced last week to 30 months to 8 years for his role in the Watergate cover-up.

NATO considers aid for Turkey

Washington

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is considering military assistance for Turkey, now cut off from American aid, Secretary-General Joseph Luns said here.

Dr. Luns told Reuters in an interview that NATO would take up the matter in two weeks, if Congress did not lift its ban on American aid.

Dr. Luns declined to give any details, but he said that Turkey did not need new weapons, only spare parts for the maintenance of its tanks, planes, and other equipment.

FCC's Hooks accuses public TV of prejudice

Washington

The public television system has been accused of racial prejudice by the first black member of the Federal Communications Commission.

"Public television, without the legal or moral right to do so, has become the Caucasian intellectual's home entertainment game," said

commissioner Ben L. Hooks, formerly a judge in Memphis. His comments came in a sharp dissent from an FCC decision rejecting discrimination charges against WNET of New York City.

Drugging of Soviet mathematician charged

Moscow

Two prominent dissenters charged Soviet authorities with trying to destroy the personality of mathematician Leonid Plyushch, whose condition in a psychiatric hospital they said had recently worsened.

In a statement made available to Western newsmen, linguist Tatyana Khodorovich and physicist Yuri Orlov said Mr. Plyushch was "dying spiritually" in a special hospital where doctors had been injecting him with debilitating drugs for nearly four months.

Mr. Plyushch, formerly one of the Soviet Union's most active campaigners for human rights, was arrested in 1972 and committed to a

mental hospital for an indefinite period in 1973. At his last meeting with his wife on Feb. 10, the two dissenters said Mr. Plyushch had appeared with empty expressionless eyes, showing complete indifference to his fate and family.

Kissinger swears in Ambassador Richardson

Washington

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger attended the swearing in of Elliot L. Richardson Tuesday as the new U.S. Ambassador to Britain, and said that partnership with Britain has been the cornerstone of American foreign policy.



Richardson and Kissinger

At a press conference, Mr. Richardson had said he would be interested in becoming secretary of state, but does not believe Dr. Kissinger will step down soon.

He told reporters after being sworn in at the State Department that he was sure if he were asked to be secretary of state he would accept.

But he added, "You have to accept the proposition that I don't do jobs in terms of where they may lead."

Dr. Kissinger said jokingly: "I can hardly describe the sense of panic with which I saw on my schedule this morning a notice that said 'swearing in of Elliot Richardson.'"

He added amid laughter, "You notice the alacrity with which I addressed him with his title [of Ambassador]."

U.S. backs probe of Chilean actions

Geneva

The United States backs the establishment of a United Nations study group that would visit Chile to investigate alleged human rights violations there.

U.S. delegate Philip Hoffman told the U.S. Human Rights Commission here Wednesday that the setting up of such a group "would create hopes of a positive result to resolving the problem and be an important new element for influencing events" in Chile.

MINI-BRIEFS

Rockwell in Cabinet?

President Ford is reliably reported ready to name Pittsburgh industrialist F. Willard Rockwell as secretary of commerce. The board chairman of the giant Rockwell International Corporation, would succeed Frederick B. Dent, who reportedly will become the President's chief trade negotiator with the rank of ambassador. These developments became known after it was learned that the White House had given up its plans to name Deputy Attorney General Laurence H. Silberman as special trade representative.

Cambodia aid doubtful

Democratic leaders of the U.S. House of Representatives say they doubt President Ford's request for more Indo-China military aid will win approval, despite Mr. Ford's warning that Cambodia will fall within weeks without it. "I don't think we can rally the votes," said a high-ranking House leader who asked not to be named. "I think Cambodia will have to go down."

Indians drop U.S. visit

Indian Foreign Minister Y. B. Chavan Wednesday canceled a projected visit to the United States to protest Washington's lifting of a 10-year arms embargo on Pakistan. At the same time Prime Minister Indira Gandhi accused the United States of using mistaken arguments to justify its decision to resume arms sales to Pakistan.

TV shuns energy probe

All three commercial television networks and the public television system rejected a congressional committee's request for gavel-to-gavel coverage of 10 days of hearings on the energy crisis.

Hindus protest sheikh

Hindu extremists have staged violent demonstrations in Kashmir's winter capital of Jammu to protest the appointment of Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah as chief minister of Indian Kashmir. Officials said more than 50 policemen were injured before the demonstrators were dispersed.

*Dresses in Peking

Continued from Page 1

collarless neckline — a feature borrowed with special care from the traditional style of Chinese women's clothing, in conformity with Chairman Mao's axiom about "making the past serve the present."

Madame Mao credited

Although the majority opinion clearly favors the prospect of getting women out of the baggy trousers and loose-fitting blouses that have been the order of the day since the Red Guard period, there are enough critical voices among the onlookers at the bazaar to indicate that there is still a minority that believes, with the Red Guards, that dresses are by their very nature lewd.

"No good," muttered one peasant-elder from underneath his winter cap with snooty earflaps. "Ugly," said a generously proportioned woman of middle years, apparently content in her denim pants. "Oh, those colors," exclaimed another woman. "Too bright — like curtains."

Credit for the decision to reintroduce dresses is generally given to Madame Mao Tse-tung, who stunned the crowd at a Peking sports stadium 20 months ago by appearing wearing a white calf-length dress with a matching shoulder bag and shoes. It was the first time that she had been seen in public in anything other than a pant suit.

About that time, the party-controlled press began urging Chinese women to be more colorful and imaginative in their dress. In the past two summers there has been a gradual shift back to colored blouses and skirts, despite the vehemence of the Red Guards' attacks on anything that smacked of Western influence.

Tito to visit Latin America

By the Associated Press

Mexico City
Yugoslavian President Tito will make a six-country Latin American tour late this year or early in 1976, Yugoslavian Foreign Minister Milos Minic announced recently.

Mr. Minic said the Yugoslavian leader had accepted invitations to visit Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Peru, Argentina, and Cuba, but no dates had been set.

Mr. Minic said the trip would be to "bring relations closer . . . in terms of trade and cultural and scientific agreements." President Tito visited Mexico, Brazil, Chile, and Bolivia in 1963.

*Britain set to levy tax on North Sea oil flow

Continued from Page 1

On oil prices, the British position is somewhere between that of the United States and the continental European countries, government sources say. At next week's IEA meeting, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, Thomas Enders, is expected to press once again Washington's view that oil prices should come down but that oil producers should be guaranteed a floor price of \$7 to \$8 a barrel. (Present prices are in the \$10 to \$11 range.)

France, West Germany, Japan, and other major consumers without oil reserves of their own are not keen on the idea of a floor price. The British cautiously say they are "not opposed," but would have to run computer studies of prices at various levels to see which would be most advantageous.

Producers lack strategy

As for the producers, they do not seem to have worked out a joint strategy either. OPEC countries have apparently decided to continue using the dollar as the currency in terms of which to sell their oil.

The Shah of Iran wants oil prices indexed to those of major com-

modities imported by the oil producers. Saudi Arabia still wants to reduce oil prices. The Algerians want a producer-consumer conference to discuss not only oil but other major commodities as well.

The glut of oil continues, and the producers are having to discuss allocating cutbacks. But as Mr. Varley's comment indicates, except in the United States, most observers still believe that OPEC can continue to hold the line on the price front. Its members have too much to lose if any one of them gives really substantial price cuts.

Turning North Sea spigot

On North Sea oil, meanwhile, partners in one of the smaller fields, Argyll, announced plans Feb. 26 to start production in May and to bring it up to a level of 35,000 barrels a day during this year.

The consortium is led by Hamilton Brothers, a Denver-based oil exploration company, and includes Texaco, Rio Tinto Zinc, and Associated Newspapers (publishers of the Daily Mail). The much larger Forties field, owned by British Petroleum, will come on stream in August and may be pumping 400,000 barrels a day.

*OPEC holds dollar 'trump card'

Continued from Page 1

panies agreed to tie oil prices to the dollar, in relation to the dollar's value to a number of other world currencies.

The "Geneva formula," said John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, Inc., had little practical effect, because for months thereafter the dollar steadily gained in value. Only in the latter part of 1974 did the dollar begin its current slump.

Struggle to avoid cuts

Of fundamental interest to the oil-consuming world is OPEC's struggle to keep financially pressed members from lowering the price of their oil, or increasing production to earn more money.

With Japan and Western European nations cutting their oil imports by as much as 10 percent, some OPEC members — notably Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Venezuela, and some others — have reduced their production, to hold prices firm.

A sparsely populated nation like Saudi Arabia, whose oil output has dropped

from 8.5 million barrels a day to 7.8 million daily last month, can better afford to reduce production than many OPEC states, although even the Saudis find their real income reduced by world inflation and a glut of unsold crude.

Abu Dhabi move

But some OPEC members, feeling the pinch even harder, are competing on world markets to sell their oil. Abu Dhabi, in a search for more cash, is boosting its production sharply.

It now "is fairly easy," says Mr. Lichtblau, for oil companies to get a "postponement of payment by 60 to 90 days," without interest penalty. Every 30 days' postponement, he added, cuts the price of a barrel of oil by 9 cents.

To keep its unity from cracking, the 13-nation OPEC cartel could "assign" a production ceiling to each country," noted Mr. Lichtblau. He doubts that a concrete slicing of the production pie will be achieved at the current Vienna meeting, though the "principle" of a ceiling may be approved.

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AMERICA'S FOUNDING FATHERS

4. JOHN ADAMS

As part of its coverage of the U.S. bicentennial, the Monitor continues its lively look into the lives of the 12 men who founded the nation 200 years ago. The articles, written by a veteran Washington correspondent, are appearing on this page twice a month through June.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, wrote home from Paris in 1784 about the ballet at the opera. She was shocked. It wasn't a bit like puritan Braintree:

"The dresses and beauty of the performers were enchanting; but, no sooner did the dance commence, than I felt my delicacy wounded, and I was ashamed to be seen to look at them. Girls, clothed in the thinnest silk and gauze, with petticoats short, springing two feet from the floor, poising themselves in the air, with their feet flying, and as perfectly [sic] showing their garters and drawers as though no petticoat had been worn, was a sight altogether new to me."

How unlike this was to Boston; and yet it was the larger world into which the little country of 3 million on the edge of the wilderness was entering. And Abigail, that adaptable American who wrote some of the most charming letters in literature, continues:

"Shall I speak a truth, and say that repeatedly seeing these dances has worn off that disgust, which I at first felt, and that I see them now with pleasure?"

They called her husband, "His Rotundity" or, sometimes, simply "Bonnie Johnny." It was fortunate that this immensely able but sometimes pompous, fussy little man was so often separated from Abigail, because they wrote each other such agreeable letters.

Boston then had 15,000 people; New York 20,000; Philadelphia, the genteel metropolis, 30,000, and the only other "city" was Charleston, S.C., with maybe 10,000. It was as jaunty and cocky and broke a new country as ever was born, not at all certain that its component provincials could even abide each other.

Jokes affronted

Even in the Continental Army in 1776, the Southerners called Northerners "dem yankees." In his insularity John Adams had little real feel for the reputation his prime New Englanders had abroad till he traveled with the delegation through New York en route to the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia. ("This will be an assembly of the wisest men upon the continent," he wrote in his diary.) But he was affronted at the fun they made of New Englanders, and as always in his life (even when he became the second President) he felt that they were persecuting his region a little; maybe even him personally.

"The characters of the gentlemen in the four New England colonies," he wrote Abigail, "differ from those in the others . . . as much as several distinct nations almost." Such differences, he decided in Philadelphia, might be fatal.

Simplicity was the key, but even New Englanders could carry it too far. There was that incident of the assemblymen of Salem, Mass., who were sent home when it was learned that they were elected by a count of corn kernels and peas in a hat. It outraged the dignity of some but not John Adams; he said that he would let them choose electors by dead codfish if necessary so that they got on with the public business.

He applauded the Boston Tea Party. This farmer's son and Harvard graduate Adams had by then one of the largest law practices in Boston, including as client the richest man in town, John Hancock. He defended John Hancock against the Crown in a matter of smuggling by one of Hancock's boats. Adams took the rather precarious legal position that since Hancock hadn't had a voice in the tax he couldn't be taxed.

But then came the "Boston Massacre." A crowd had taunted and menaced a redcoat sentry, and the affair



John Adams

By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

turned bloody. Captain Preston and his seven soldiers had simply been doing their duty. Who would defend them? Adams was chosen at Preston's request.

It might end his public career, Adams knew. He went ahead anyway. There was a strength of character there; an independence of thought and action and a mind of the first rank: a formidable engine when added to an intense Puritan earnestness and an uncomfortable moral necessity for improving every moment of his life.

Certainly he was a little vain. He was pugnacious, too, tactless, and touched with jealousy. But these ungracious traits did not hide the strength of his character.

There was that day, for example, the first day of July, 1776, when the famous Pennsylvanian John Dickinson rose in Independence Hall and implored the delegates to take one final look at the fatal step they were contemplating — independence. He urged them to reconsider.

Eyes, it seemed, turned almost automatically to the short little lawyer from Braintree. In the interval that followed, nature supplied scenic effects. There was a roll of thunder outside. The tall windows were open to let in the breeze. The text of what Adams said is lost. Probably it was simply a recapitulation of dozens of speeches of the sort he had made before. He pretends to make light of it in later writings. But one listener in the hall, Thomas Jefferson, recorded that Adams "came out with a power of thought and expression that moved us from our seats."

Yes, as we would say, he brought them up standing. Three days later the presiding officer slowly and solemnly read the fateful words for final ratification: "Resolved: that these united colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent states . . ."

A year earlier John Adams had done something else in that same hall in Philadelphia that showed his power and initiative. Fighting had actually started around Boston as the Second Continental Congress

was sitting. A rider brought in an urgent appeal from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, urging, begging, that Congress adopt as its own the New England army now blockading Boston — an American army.

They mulled it over. Apparently Adams had confided to nobody his next move except, hastily, to his cousin Sam Adams, in entering the hall. Addressing the delegates he said that he was prepared to make the nomination of a commander-in-chief for the new army — "a gentleman whose skill as an officer, whose independent fortune, great talents, and universal character would command the respect of America."

They listened, electrified. He was nominating somebody from Massachusetts, probably, they assumed. Adams continued, "a gentleman from Virginia, who is among us here and well known to all of us . . ."

Washington slipped out

The story is that the gentleman from Fairfax County, Virginia, that tall, well-proportioned man almost as tall sitting down as Adams standing, slipped quietly from the room. People were not so tall in those days; six feet was uncommon, and this Virginian was six-two. Adams nominated George Washington; discussion lasted two days; Virginia closed ranks behind its son: "The Congress hopes the gentleman will accept," they finally told him.

George Washington, standing before them in the blue and scarlet uniform of a colonial of Virginia militia answered in a brief statement. He added tersely at the end, "I do not wish to make any profit from it."

After the war was won John Adams went on to become Vice-President for Washington's two terms, and then President for a term of his own. He lacked the glamor to become a legend. He was, perhaps, a little too human. He was a disaster as a diplomat. He was jealous of Washington. He quarreled with Jefferson, though, with a magnanimity that became him, he thought better of it in his quarter-century of retirement and letter-writing after 1801, and they were reconciled. He was a Federalist conservative. The revolution, he thought, was to protect property as much as anything.

The best government, he said, is "that which communicates ease, comfort, security or, in a word, happiness to the greatest number of persons and in the highest degree."

'Mr. President' would do

What should the new American president be called? Why, he thought, "His Highness, the President of the United States and Protector of Their Liberties." Fortunately Congress settled on a simple "Mr. President." Yet Mr. Adams was not afraid of a powerful executive; he challenged critics to say whether the Constitution, after all, did not set up "a monarchical republic or, if you will, a limited monarchy." It was easy to see why the agrarian Jeffersonian "levelers" hated him.

Always he had a blunt and stubborn integrity, and, for all his travel, an incorrigible New-England provinciality. He saw his son become President, and he left one of the most famous families in America. And there, too, was Abigail. When he came as President to the frontier capital she dried the sheets in the unfinished East Room of the White House. She commented demurely on the doings, and kept her husband informed in their long separations.

Yes, she observed in a letter to her husband in France, in describing the inflation that had come with the war, and the effect of the rising prices:

"The merchant scowls, the farmer growls and everyone seems wroth that he cannot grind his neighbor."

Wroth then — and today. It brings her rather close to us, 200 years later.

Next: the mild-mannered but extraordinary James Madison.

Correction: In the previous article in this series, on Thomas Jefferson, a reference to the House ballot of February, 1801, (to determine whether Jefferson or Aaron Burr should be President) was in error. An editing slip made it appear that Hamilton discovered that his fellow Federalists were backing Jefferson. In fact, the Federalists were supporting Burr against Jefferson.



Melvin Maddocks

Stop making that silence

Winter is the season of silences. Snow muffles sounds like insulation. Birds are south, animals are hibernating. A walker in the woods is alone with his own small commotions: the understated crunch of boots breaking through crust. Or, if he has been that way before, the squeak of leather on packed snow.

At no time does the city come as such a shock to the ears. Noise is the natural product of the city — in fact, "the chief product and authenticating sign of civilization," growled Ambrose Bierce. But that was 75 years ago, and he didn't know the half of it.

Now and then a reader stumbles across a passage from the past that serves as a reference point for comparison with the present. Schopenhauer's essay "On Noise" was written, well over a century ago. Presumably the silence of a 19th-century winter in the Black Forest was no more (and no less) absolute than today. But what about 19th-century noise?

After complaining about the slamming of doors, the barking of dogs, and the crying of children ("horrible to hear"), Schopenhauer built up to his high-decibel climax. Civilization's ultimate ear-blast, he declared — "the

most inexcusable and disgraceful of all noises" — was the cracking of a whip. "A truly infernal thing" — an unforgivable crime that "murders thought." How could a philosopher think with this snap-snap going on in the streets?

Think of that, you 1975 city-dwellers — if you can think at all in the din as you stand on your street corner. Bombarded by taxi horns. Trapped in a stereophonic crossfire between transistor radios tuned in to two different rock stations. Sound-strafed by planes taking off from an airport you can't even see. Cracking whips indeed.

Silence is a constant, but what a quantum distance exists between the scale of 19th-century and 20th-century noise! The crack of a whip, the creak of wooden wheels, the sound of a horse snorting escalate into the chug of a locomotive, then the backfire of an internal combustion engine, finally the bruising whoom! of a jet.

Noise — lots of noise and endless noise — has become our norm. The joke about the city-dweller on vacation who can't sleep because of the silence is a parable for the times. Silence must be the late-20th-century equivalent to the Chinese water torture. The drip-drip

we can take; it's what's in between that drives us crazy.

On the soundtrack of history we hear the swish of an arrow, the bark of a rifle, the megatonic roar of an A-bomb. "Noise is power." So goes the false logic literally drummed into our heads. Is this why silence tends to make us feel helpless? For no matter how much we dislike noise, our real fear is of too little. We seem to need at least some noise the way a child needs a night light.

The hum of a good motor oddly comforts us.

We go to sleep and wake up to the drone of clock radios.

Where would we be without the telephone?

The nightmare of a Fellini film may be a Roman traffic jam. The nightmare of a Bergman film — who else would title a screenplay "The Silence"? — is something worse. Those cameras moving slowly, as if numb from a Swedish winter, across those still and soundless landscapes — what unbearable suspense, like the beginning of the world from which we have traveled so far and so noisily.

To be absolutely at rest, to be absolutely quiet — is that to be damned, 20th-century style? Yet there

is a peace that seems impossible, without silence, and how we long for that, too. And so we rush from the city with our hands over our ears, and hurry back with our ears pricked, homesick for a little audible chaos.

One compromises. One rejects both noise and silence selectively, like Evelyn Waugh. The crusty novelist, who did not suffer even reasonably intelligent people gladly, carried a large ear-trumpet on occasion to social affairs and when the speechifying or the conversation was not up to standard, he would lay down his instrument and stare ahead with a look of blank and beatific relief.

On the other hand, if language, as somebody once said, is a sound that finally seeks for silence, our cry is: "Yes. But please, not yet." We would love to get rid of all air pollution, all water pollution if we could. We would choose only to reduce noise pollution. Silence in moderation is our motto. Schopenhauer may not want the whip, but would he want to do without the clomp-clomp of the horse's hooves? Noise is the nuisance that confirms what a human being cannot live without knowing: You are not alone.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

financial



At New York Auto Show

A car's lower price can be just the thing ...

Other makers expected to follow action of GM on price cuts, options

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

American Motors has lined up behind GM in chopping the price and making optional some of the standard equipment on selected hard-to-sell car lines.

Ford and Chrysler are expected to follow suit.

Just as Ford, GM, and American Motors jumped through the rebate hoop after Chrysler snapped the whip, so the remaining trio have to follow the General Motors price-cutting move in order to stay competitive.

"There will be discounts all through the model year," predicts Arvid Jouppe, an industry stock analyst with his own firm in Detroit.

"But the industry now will return to the traditional way in which it has operated since at least the 1920s," he adds. In other words, the total price cut will come through the dealer and not directly from the manufacturer.

Exceptions possible

There could be exceptions if a car firm is overstocked on a particular car line this year.

"If it becomes appropriate to sell a certain model at a rebate, then there already exists a mechanism for it," Mr. Jouppe reports.

The much-publicized car-rebate programs end Friday, yet debate over the tactic will continue far into the spring. No one in the industry really liked the direct-rebate ploy, not even Chrysler. The rebates cost the companies a bundle. "It was supposed to be a little pump priming," says Mr. Jouppe, "but instead of taking a cup of water, it took a gallon."

New form of rebate

The companies, in effect, gave away their profits. "If something like that continues, it's an indication that something is basically wrong," declares John B. Naughton, vice-president of sales for Ford.

Still, the price cuts are seen as a new form of rebate. Carmakers long have operated with dealership incentive programs to sell cars in a tough market with the dealer getting a cash kickback, plus his normal profit, on every car he sells. The public rarely hears about it.

The price cuts won't cost the companies anywhere near the rebates. They'll simply lose any added revenues from the now-optional equipment.

Base price cut \$300

GM is replacing the more costly radial-ply tires with bias-belted tires on seven compact and subcompact models. Further, it is putting three-speed transmissions into some of the cars instead of the more costly four-speeds, and is shrinking the size of the engines installed as standard equipment. Some of the trim items also are affected. The removed items are all available as extra-cost options, a high-profit part of the business for carmaker and dealer alike.

The effect on the Chevrolet Monza, which before the rebate program was hardly selling at all, is to cut the base price more than \$300 — to \$3,648.

GM chairman Thomas A. Murphy says the price reductions are being made toward "an economy-minded public" in an effort to continue the sales momentum generated by two months of price rebating.

What is clear is that the rebates slashed car inventories and moved customers off the sidewalks and into the showroom.

Last November and December,



... to turn one's thoughts to purchasing

Chrysler's retail activity was down a devastating 40 percent compared with a year earlier, says Robert B. McCurry Jr., vice-president of automotive sales and service. Since the rebates took effect last month, activity was down 5 percent.

Ford's small-car inventory stood at almost 150 days' supply, double what the car industry calls a viable situation. In a month its supply of Mustangs dropped to 58 days.

Success clearly indicated

The success of the rebates is clearly shown by the fact that new-car sales in the second 10-week period of February nearly matched the same time slot in 1974, the best 10-day period since the start of the 1975 model year last September.

Dealers sold 193,883 new cars in the Feb. 11-20 period, off less than 1 percentage point from a year earlier.

Some sales analysts, however, expect a sudden dropoff in sales in

March despite the slight price-cutting on some models by the industry.

The industry maintained all along that consumer confidence was largely responsible for the decline in car sales. It also blamed the tightening of retail credit and Washington's tightening noose around the Motor City.

Yet consumer reaction to the spat of rebates indicates that price is very real part of the equation. Car prices had risen an average \$1,000 between the introduction of the 1975 models and the showing of the models last fall. Small cars ran the stone wall of consumer resistance the early months of the new-model year, because the industry tried to load them with high-priced options.

Looking ahead, Mr. Jouppe sees steadily improving car year with 1975 sales hitting 8.1 million, including 1.4 million imports. For 1976 he sees a rise of almost 1 million over 1975.

John T. Dunlop: man of contrasts

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

John T. Dunlop is a study in contrasts — a missionary's son who has spent his adult life in the diverse but rough-and-tumble worlds of academe, labor relations, and government.

The labor secretary-designate also presents a sharp contrast to his predecessor, Peter J. Brennan. While Mr. Brennan is a blunt-spoken former New York City labor leader with a penchant for carrying a pistol, Mr. Dunlop has scholarly skills, street savvy, and lengthy governmental experience. The long-time Harvard professor's first government service came in 1943.

Peter Brennan was eased out of the Cabinet to make way for Mr. Dunlop who, unlike his predecessor, is on speaking terms with the most influential U.S. labor leader, AFL-CIO president George Meany.

At a recent Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee hearing it was evident that the labor economist will have no trouble winning Senate confirmation to the \$60,000-a-year Labor Department post. Senators from both parties paused in their largely perfunctory questioning to praise the nominee's qualities and qualifications.

Significant criticism of the Dunlop nomination did come from the Na-

tional Organization for Women which charged, in a prepared statement, that Mr. Dunlop's "record on equal opportunity at Harvard University is disappointing."

The former dean of Harvard University's faculty of arts and sciences replied "I don't recall having serious problems with the women" on a faculty committee that dealt with him on women's issues.

Mr. Dunlop offered senators well-defined views on theoretical matters — views no doubt sharpened in the writing or editing of 12 books on labor topics. At the same time, the nominee shied away from forecasting specific administrative actions he might take as labor secretary.

Sen. Walter D. Huddleston (D) of Kentucky pressured Mr. Dunlop for a promise of specific government aid in redressing an alleged administrative mixup in the distribution of emergency job funds. After promising to look into the matter, Mr. Dunlop responded to further prodding from the senator with "for me to go further than that is quite inappropriate."

Workers worrying about their job security would get little encouragement from Mr. Dunlop's testimony on the U.S. unemployment rate. He declined to forecast when unemployment would peak and stressed the need to be "prudent in arranging our affairs" in case the jobless rate climbs higher.

Mr. Dunlop adds that he is "not one who thinks it likely" that the U.S.

unemployment rate can be brought down to the 2 percent level and kept there. The rate is currently 8.2 percent.

The prospective labor secretary favors continuing federal funds for job-training programs although he admits such schemes become "simple income maintenance" during a recession when employers are not looking for newly trained workers. He thinks the job-training plans support public confidence and ensure an adequate labor supply when the economy recovers.

In bringing about an economic recovery Mr. Dunlop claims "our first priority" ought to be a tax cut. "I cannot too strongly emphasize" the need for such a cut, he says.

"Such further easing is appropriate and likely" in U.S. monetary policy, Mr. Dunlop adds. The Federal Reserve Board administers U.S. monetary policy.

Mr. Dunlop was not questioned about the reimposition of wage and price controls. He headed the Council of Living Council during 1973-74, and has taught a Harvard Business School course entitled "Private decision making under wage and price controls."

One private decision Mr. Dunlop already has made is to keep his assets in a blind trust. As a result of the trust he told senators he did not know whether he still owns shares in a foreign resort in which AFL-CIO president Meany also has an investment.

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Labyrinth of a family's high finances

The Mullendore Murder Case, by Jonathan Kwitny: Farrar, Strauss and Giroux. 305 pages. \$11.95.

By Ron Scherer

Money does peculiar things to families.

And money that is involved in huge old landholdings seems to have an even greater effect on baronial families. Edna Ferber wrote of such a family in her saga, "Giant." And, this book, by Jonathan Kwitny, a reporter on the Wall Street Journal, tracks a modern day, baronial family, the Mullendores of Oklahoma.

The Mullendores owned large tracts of land (no one ever really counted how much) in northern Oklahoma near Tulsa, vast herds of cattle, buffalo, long-horn steers and quarter horses. The land had passed through three generations of Mullendores, and had grown as each succeeding generation bought more and more land to expand the cattle operations.

However, time has a way of catching up with families steeped in traditional methods — particularly traditional ranching methods.

Thus, when the Mullendore ranch, the Cross Bell, grew too big for its finances, the Mullendores went to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for a loan. When that money ran out, they went to other creditors — working

their way through the loans, and credit sources — until they reached the lenders of last resort — the Mafia.

E. C. Mullendore III, the son running the ranch, also involved himself with some unscrupulous insurance men, who wrote life insurance policies on him worth \$15 million. Then he tried to borrow on these policies.

However, as banks in such out-of-the-way areas as Dewey and Coffeyville, Oklahoma, were finding, the Mullendores were something of a credit risk. For despite the vast landholdings, E. C. Mullendore and his pretty wife Linda were spending more than they made.

Just at the personal level, Linda was running up giant bills at Neiman-Marcus. For example, she spent \$10,019.51 in eight days at the Dallas store. And E. C.'s father, Gene, spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on quarter horses for racing.

E. C. just kept borrowing money in order to pay the bills which kept coming into the ranch with ever greater "interest charges."

By mid-1969, Mr. Kwitny says, the son was \$8 million in debt to secured creditors and half a million in debt to unsecured creditors.

Since payments were becoming increasingly harder to meet, E. C. resorted at times to a form of "check kiting," which is writing one check to be covered by another check, which in turn is covered by a third check. This gives the check writer more time to

come up with money to cover the checks in the first place.

In order to pay the bills and meet the expenses, E. C. started to sell mortgaged cattle illegally.

However, the family pride kept him from doing the sensible thing: declaring bankruptcy.

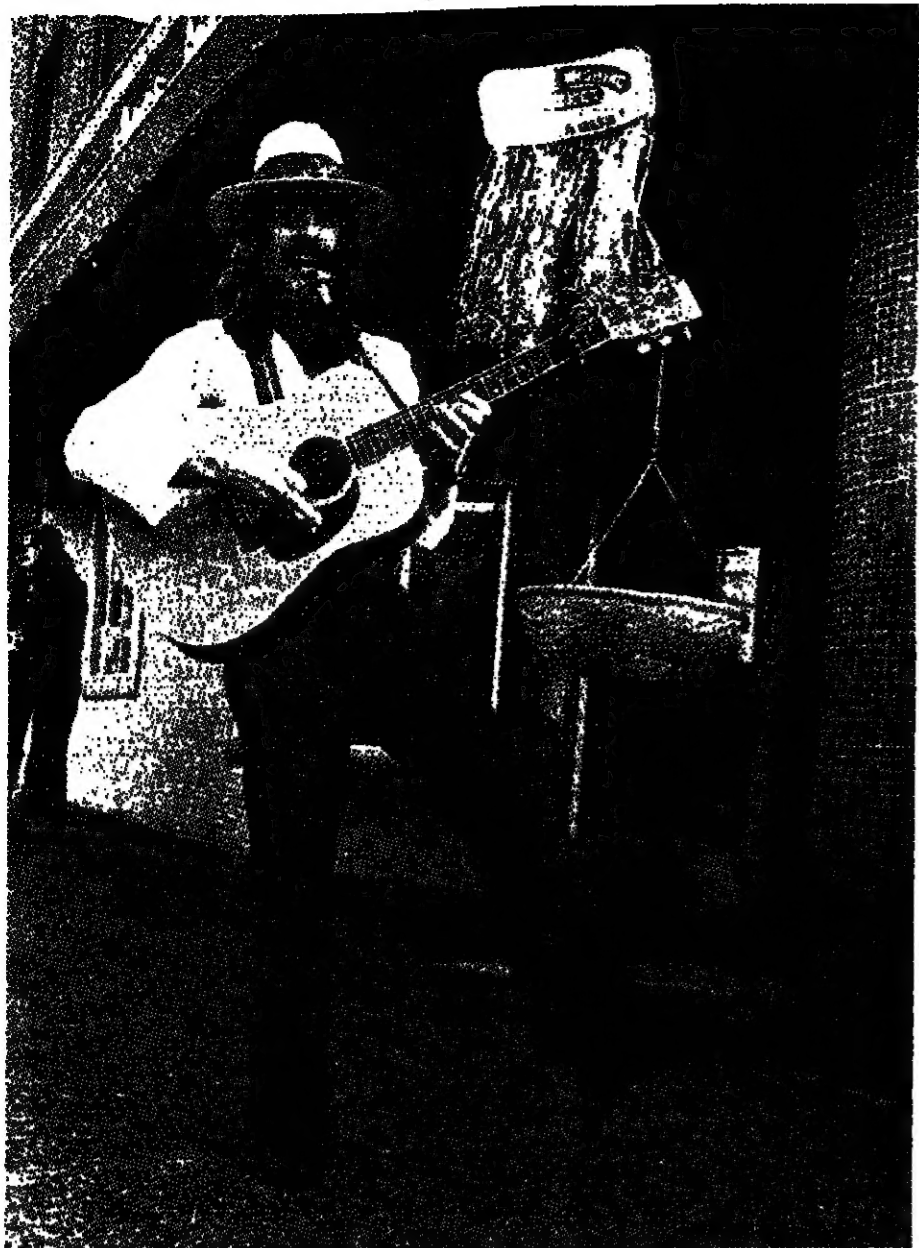
Rather than shame themselves in front of their law-abiding neighbors, E. C. and his father would resort to dealing with Atlanta, Ga.-based thieves, and thugs from Milwaukee. It was a family who on one hand was good to cowboys who were down-and-out, and on the other hand, got involved with people who operated in the shadows of the law.

Thus, it was inevitable that E. C. would meet a violent death. No one knew who shot him; the insurance companies didn't want to pay his widow, but ended up settling for a multimillion dollar sum anyway; and most of the family ranch ended up being sold.

Mr. Kwitny's style when he begins this real-life saga is reminiscent of Truman Capote in his novel, "In Cold Blood." However, overwhelmed by facts and details, he eventually loses the poetry and the reader must wade through some heavy sections.

Since Mr. Kwitny had to sift through thousands of pages of court records to put this account together, some of the jumpiness "is understandable." And, for the picture the reader gains of a fiery baronial family, it is worth it.

people, places, things



Allan Mason: 'Freedom just to pick a corner'

By Beth Witrogen

Music for the man in the street

Berkeley's strolling players have lilting, captivating style

By Beth Witrogen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

"Help Send a Boy to Camp," reads part of the silver-tasseled sign suspended from Allan Mason's guitar.

The glittering gimmick lures not only extra smiles, but apparently added contributions to his basket-woven coffer as well. "I find I really need something unusual to attract attention these days," Mr. Mason says, "because otherwise I'd look just like all the other street musicians." And that would mean less money.

A few years ago, when the economy was less pressed and when street playing was more of a novelty, Berkeley's "Avenue" was a musical festival on almost any sunny day. On "good" days, says a former street player (who now earns a living by teaching classical guitar at home) it was possible to earn \$70 in four hours.

Combos take over

But today, \$25 a day is considered a "successful" income. As a result, the street musicians are fading from the area, if only to be replaced by spontaneous pop combos, mime troupes, or street theater.

Mr. Mason makes all his income this way, playing in Berkeley or, more often, San Francisco, where a greater tourist influx means more generosity. Earnings of other, less-seasoned musicians vary from 25 cents to \$5 an hour — enough for daily meals but not rent or transportation.

Mr. Mason, who used to teach marketing in Midwestern high schools, has been playing for about 14 years — much longer than most street musicians — including about a year on the street. He has a lilting, captivating style which provokes easy conversation. His calling card says, "songwriter," and this skill Mr. Mason hopes one day to make his profession.

Like his street comrades, he would rather be playing in a coffeehouse or better. "But here I have the freedom to just pick a corner and choose what, where, and when to play," he says. "It's great being outside and watching all this life." For him, that personal contact is a satisfaction second only to his passion for good music.

No license needed

Street music as a route for relatively easy money and perhaps a certain legitimate, though faddish, local stardom, surged into Berkeley around 1970. Since panhandling is not illegal here (it's almost an institution), musicians have only had to find a spot, open with song, and hope for the best. No business license is

required, since nothing is "sold" as such.

City officials have never been troubled by the phenomenon of street music. They are oblivious to its presence except, of course, for personal experiences and tastes. Even if there were an obscure city ordinance prohibiting such activity, one Berkeley official says, it wouldn't be worth the effort to enforce it, since there have been no complaints.

"San Francisco has had street musicians for at least 25 years, starting with the 'sweet potato player,'" says another city official. And "musicians [in Berkeley] have proliferated through the years. I guess if city officials didn't like it, the players wouldn't still be here."

Serious aspirations

The street musicians are not "derelicts" or beggars, nor are they so considered by residents, tourists, or city personnel. Rather, they are for the most part relatively serious musicians, picking up a living while aspiring to concert tours or, perhaps, Carnegie Hall. They "bring the music to the people," onlookers say; and free, often talented music is a commodity both valued and enjoyed here.

"But few musicians really have the dedication to be tops," observes Chuck Sher, bass player for the Enyard Trio, a new Berkeley street-playing jazz combo with high aspirations and obvious talent.

Subsistence earned

"We're stone serious about wanting to be good," young Mr. Sher muses, "but right now we're having trouble just scraping together a subsistence (\$3 an hour is average)."

For Mr. Sher, music "is all I do." But it's not just a matter of money or elusive stardom that engulfs him — and so many other local street musicians — in this business.

Feeling along with his tantalized audience, who jive and stomp spontaneously to the lively rhythm, Mr. Sher affirms that street music is crucial to reminding others that "music is a human thing."

In fact, Mr. Sher sums up nicely what a lot of the Berkeley street musicians feel:

"Music in the U.S. today is plastic. Youngsters think it comes out of a jukebox, just like they think food grows in a refrigerator."

"As a result," he says, "it's hard for them to feel that you don't have to be someone to play. You only have to be human."

But it's clear. While Bay Area street musicians aren't "someone" right now, many will be one day. In the meantime area residents and tourists enjoy their (almost) free performances.



Gently pull his front legs forward . . .

By William Vandivert
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Teaching your dog to lie down

There are more than half a dozen ways you can teach a dog to lie down. Trainer Norman Braithwaite insists the simplest is the best — and the kindest.

You have already taught your dog to heel and to sit at the command "halt." To teach him to lie down, drop to one knee beside him when he is at sit, command "down," and gently pull his front legs forward so that he naturally drops to the lying position. Praise him after a short pause.

Repeat this lesson a few times until at "down" he drops without your help.

"Do not push him down at the command. You would find it easy to fall into this habit, and the dog then



... 'Stay-ee' . . .

will learn to wait for the hand. You want obedience from your commands, not from pushing and pulling," says Mr. Braithwaite.

Repeat lesson

When your dog has mastered the command "down," put him in the down position and drop the lead to the ground before him. Give the command "stay-ee" and step away to face

Train your dog 4

him. If he moves, place your foot on the lead and repeat the command. Walk around him slowly; once he stays there, step back and drop to one knee to praise.

Then, move him with you on the

command "heel," bring him to "halt" and go through the "down, stay-ee" lesson again. As soon as possible, change from the short lead to the long rope and lengthen your walk.

Soon you will be able to leave him without a lead. Be sure to return after a short time to reward him with praise. "Drop down to do this so that he does not rise in expectation of it," says Mr. Braithwaite.

Some breeds retain their training instructions longer than others. If you board your dog in a kennel while you are away, run him through a refresher drill when you bring him home again. After all, even most Seeing Eye dogs need to be given an occasional refresher course to stay at peak.

Train for 10 minutes

Alsations, however, hold their training forever. At an obedience

class recently where a dozen owners had reached the stage of leaving their dogs to walk out of sight at "down, stay-ee," I asked the young owner of an Alsatian how long he expected his dog to lie there.

"Top trial time is 10 minutes with handler out of sight, so you want to train for that," he replied with a smile. "My dog is solid even longer. After all, he's comfortable."

Just then Mr. Braithwaite's voice rang out. "Handlers, return to your dogs. Stand there beside them. Now, drop and praise them!"

Mr. Braithwaite insists on two precepts. In every instance praise your dog so that he connects it with his correct action. And, in commanding, give one single command and your dog's name. If one order is not enough, go back through the whole routine — patiently — until it is.

"Teaching a dog to stand is just as simple, except that the animal is on

his feet and thus more liable to drift," says Mr. Braithwaite. "So have 'Stay-ee' established thoroughly with the sitting and lying positions before you tackle this."

Lift him to standing

To school him, take him through "heel" and "halt"; he will be sitting beside you. Then at your command "stand, wait," crouch a bit, insert a hand under the dog's stomach, and lift him up to a standing posture. If necessary, adjust his legs so that his balance is normal. Let him stand firm, then praise him.

"Drill this until he rises on command," says Mr. Braithwaite. "Expect him to pick it up quickly. If he is nervous in coming into the position you can talk a bit in a soothing conversational tone as you help him up. Do not make this a habit, just use it to give him confidence."

Mr. Braithwaite recommends first using the short lead, then changing to the long rope as before and walking slowly in a larger circle. "Repeat the command 'wait' if he starts to move. If he breaks, jerk him to a halt, then without praise go through the routine again. At his first success, reinforce with praise. He will quickly understand his job."

'Wait' means stand still

In Mr. Braithwaite's lexicon, "wait" is used instead of "stand" in all instances except where you are initially bringing your dog into position from sitting or lying. For instance, if you are walking with your dog at the heel and come to a street corner, say "wait," and he will stand still at your side.

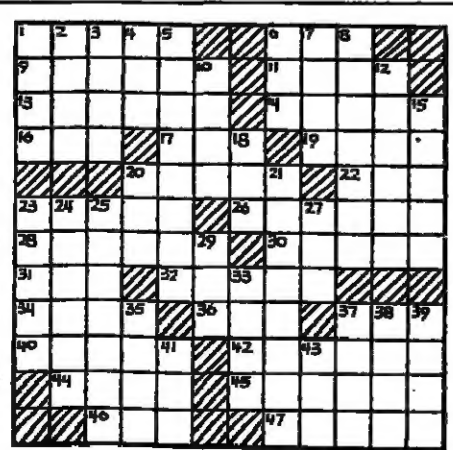
"Now that you have schooled your dog in 'down' and 'stand,' you should return to the two exercises described in Lesson Three. Teach your dog to sit from both the lying and standing positions," says Mr. Braithwaite. "After all, you had to be able to get him into these postures first. School these actions over several days until you are satisfied."

How many days each lesson takes depends on you, on your dog, and on the amount of time and fun you can devote to obedience training. "Unquestionably proper dog training does take time and patience," says the trainer. "It is best to do a little each day and keep at it. The truly surprising thing is how naturally and easily much of it comes."

Crossword

- ACROSS
1. Arabian tambourines
 6. Warp yarn
 9. Dormant
 11. Persian nymph
 13. Operatic barber
 14. Pollute
 16. Oriental temple
 17. Sticky stuff
 19. Escalator inventor
 20. Fine line in printing
 22. Conifer

23. Sorceress
26. Clear
28. The East
30. Magistrate
31. Yellow medals
32. Garden flower
34. Vermin
36. Youth
37. Egyptian cotton
40. Tend a fire
42. Photographer's tool
44. Song
45. Menu item
46. High explosive
47. Ease

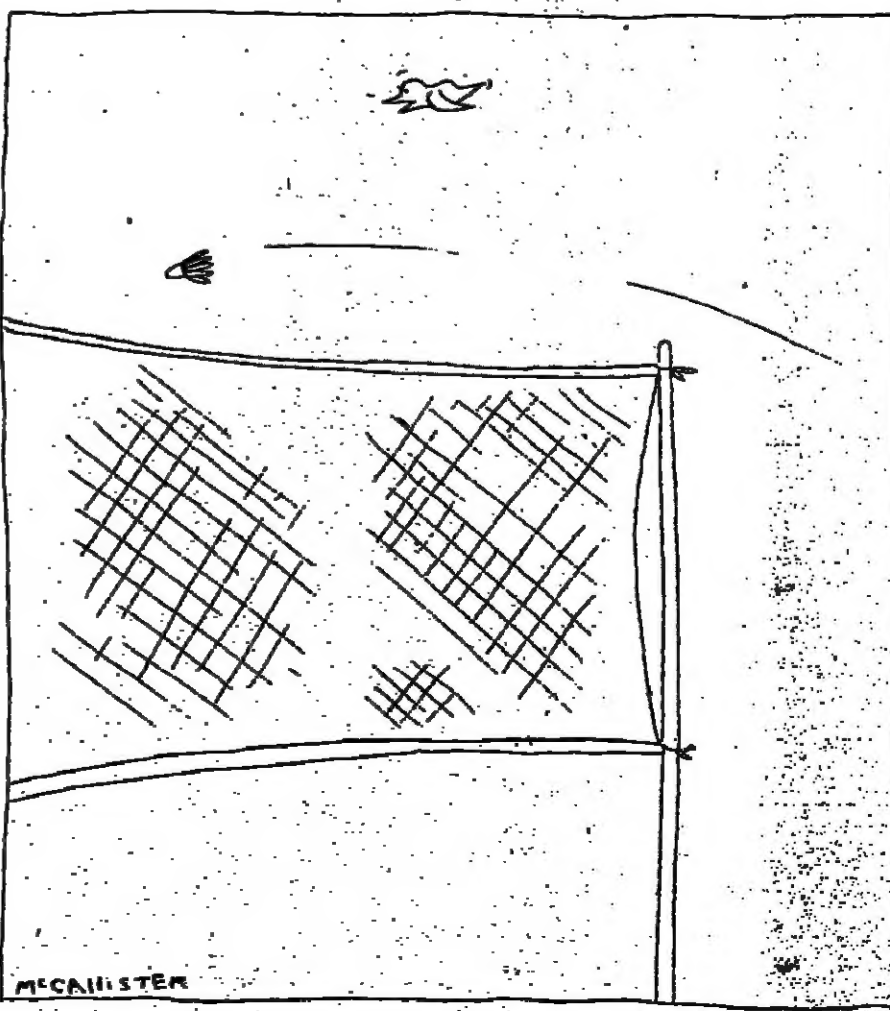


Answer block appears among advertisements

- DOWN
1. 27th president
 2. Far East
 3. Seaweed
 4. Turneric
 5. NCO
 6. Bright
 7. Endure
 8. Instructed
 10. Needy
 12. Baseball period
 15. Rich cake
 18. Lubricate
 20. Look -

21. Japanese sacred mountain
23. Anchors
24. Printing mistakes
25. Twist
27. Trophy
29. Bath
33. Daft
35. Rind
37. Market
39. Sluttering song
41. Dine
43. Honey

Tubby



"Claude? Is that you Claude?"

The fifth and last lesson: Retrieval

تلاوة القرآن

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thursday, February 27, 1975



The "Wilton Diptych" circa 1395, artist unknown, possibly French or English: Left panel, "King Richard II, kneeling"; Right panel, "Madonna and Child with Angels"



Pictures by courtesy of the National Gallery, London

World's top art: an Italian view



If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection, which ones would you choose? Challenged by this question, directors of some of the world's major art museums offer their selections in a series of articles appearing Thursdays. In this, the last article of the series, Professor Terisio Pignatti, director, until recently, of all the museums of Venice tells Louis Chapin why he has chosen the five works mentioned here.

The question is very difficult. I can only imagine myself making such selections by flying over the world five minutes before the world is to be destroyed. With five minutes and an Aladdin carpet, I pick up the paintings and save them!

This is the only way I can imagine it, because as a museum director I cannot see myself sneaking into the museums of my friends and colleagues, and simply making off with their masterpieces.

You say five? How hard it is to cancel all the others. (Long pause.)

Well, I would start with the Wilton Diptych in London, this masterpiece of the early Gothic. It's an extremely fine small panel, a double panel, probably part of an altarpiece. There is a group of angels, and the Madonna; but also people from everyday life, and the king. I think it gives a very symbolic "ascension view" of the fourteenth century world.

Then I would immediately pass to the Renaissance, and in that field nobody would prevent me from stealing the "Baptism" by Piero della Francesca, also at the National Gallery in London. This is a heavier task, because it's a large panel — you know, full-sized. But I think it is worthwhile; I could organize myself, and I'm sure

the carpet will carry it. Everybody should know Piero's masterpiece, with Jesus and the green tree reflected in the pool where the Baptist is, and with three unbelievable angels to the left.

From there, my mind goes to the Van Eyck portrait of Arnolfini and his wife in the same gallery — I'm very sorry for my friend, Michael Levy, who has to give me all these. But then, the National Gallery is a collection of masterpieces. This is a very little panel, from 1434, the portrait of a young couple. They are in their room, and silent. In the mirror behind them you see the door, which is open, with people coming in. It is a sort of mystery. Nobody but Jan van Eyck has given us this kind of suspense, as he paints the oranges on the sill, the little puppy, the shoes on the pavement — and over all an atmosphere of trembling light from the windows. (Pause.)

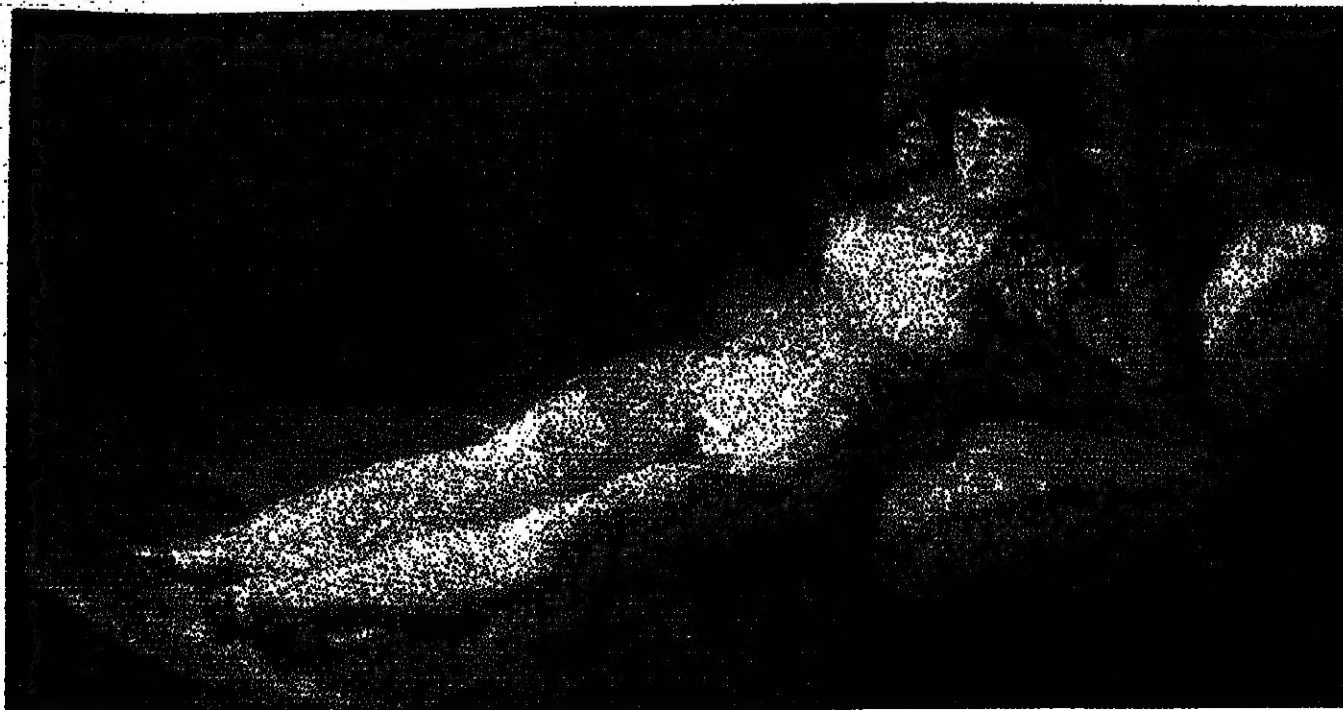
Well, I am dreaming of my Giorgione "Venus" in Dresden (not shown here), which as a Venetian of course I would not omit. Even battered by time, even not in perfect condition, this Venus is the image of the early Renaissance in Venice; its shy, melancholy, restrained character really make it a symbol for the age.



"The Arnolfini Marriage Portrait" 1434: Oil on panel by Jan van Eyck

And then, why not go to Madrid, and just pick up something from the Prado? There, my mind is balanced — or unbalanced — between the room of Velazquez and the room of Goya. I rush to Goya, and single out the "Maja." You ask me whether clothed or unclothed, and I say both. Either we'll consider it one single painting, or we'll have to make it six altogether.

This is my selection — and I would love to see the result of your whole series. You know, Napoleon dreamed of building the most fantastic museum in the world, at the Louvre. This "Museum of Napoleon" is great. But I think that this one, made by the directors of the world's great collections, will be even better.



"The Clothed Maja" circa 1798-1805: Oil on canvas by Francisco Goya



"The Baptism of Christ" 1442: Oil on panel by Piero della Francesca

The Monitor's daily religious article

A basis for living

Countless books are written professing to present human life "as it is," though by no means do they all agree as to what it is. Their "realities" vary widely.

According to some authors, the reality of life is stark tragedy, with death as the only end. Others write of unbridled immorality as the normal state of man, and either declare or imply that self-discipline is abnormal, needless, and probably unhealthy. There are books that advocate the submerging of identity in abstract meditation, on the grounds that this mentalizes man, impersonalizes his thinking, and thus solves his problems. Add to this the multiplicity of books on existentialism, Pentecostal religion, the Jesus cult, Eastern mysticism, witchcraft, astrology, hypnotism, and you have a bewildering array. Within such a clutter of viewpoints, the thoughtful man seeks for something absolute, something true, something upon which he can anchor his trust. He seeks a basis for living that will not change with time and circumstance, but will continuously demonstrate its validity.

Is there such a basis? There is. The Bible records God as saying to Moses, "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." And He then gave Moses the first of the Ten Commandments: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

Christian Science, unlocking the deep truths of the Bible, holds the First Commandment of the Hebrew Decalogue as of primary importance. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the textbook of Christian Science, "The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demon-

strates health, holiness, and life eternal."

"Demonstrates" is a significant word here. Demonstration is proof. One has the right to ask, "If what you say is true, can you prove it?" Yes, anyone can demonstrate Christian Science. Understanding it, even in a degree, we can heal sickness, release ourselves and others from the temptation to do wrong, and can find the way of satisfying, successful, joy-filled life. As revealed in Christian Science, God is divine Truth, Life, Love — Principle. The demonstration of this infinite, all-knowing God is the Christ, which Jesus illustrated in his own life, and which we can illustrate in ours.

Whoever accepts God thus, as knowable, provable, and utterly dependable, has a solid platform upon which to stand and fight his own battles with temptation, disease, and disaster. He can fight against unemployment and win, knowing that God forever employs him as an expression of Himself. The spectre of uselessness fades before the understanding of this eternal fact. We can effectively resist the creeping poverty of this hour, knowing that our loving Father, God, the source of all good, will not allow us to lack any good thing. We can practice with freedom and joy the moral uprightness that conforms to divine law.

Man is not a small creature scurrying to find a hole of safety in which to hide. He is the noble, pure, upright child of God, already safe in the shelter of the divine power. The Psalmist wrote, "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler."

^{Exodus 20:2-3; *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 340; *Psalms 91:4.}

Daily Bible verse

For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind. II Timothy 1:7

Dream of sands

Sunning in gray-brown sand
I dream of garnet
From garnet sands to emerald
On to sapphire topaz
Sands of jet canary diamond
Having tried all the sands
I go back to my gray.

Emilie Glen

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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A lift from Syria

Some buoying winds are wafting across the Middle East scene. Syrian President Assad's explicit statement that Syria might one day sign a formal peace treaty with Israel is but the latest in a series of positive developments.

This by no means signals a quick or easy road to peace. But it is a bow in the direction of Israel and as such helps lift the general diplomatic climate.

Henry Kissinger will thus return to the Middle East with a reasonable chance of bringing off another Egyptian-Israeli agreement. It is clear that Egypt will not give Israel the long-term commitment of nonbelligerency it seeks. But, in exchange for the strategic Mitla and Giddi passes and the Abu Rudels oil field, it apparently is prepared to give assurances to the United States which would then be passed on to Israel.

The scenario after that is far from clear. If there is no prospect for further movement on the Syrian front, Dr. Kissinger most likely will agree to shift the negotiations to Geneva, where his personal responsibility would be less acute and where the Russians could play a direct role.

It is even possible a new Sinai accord could be signed at Geneva, with the principals staying on to deal with the broader and more

crucial problems. More and more, the Israelis themselves see Geneva as more desirable than a step-by-step approach because the whole final peace settlement could be tackled.

Amid these stirrings, it bears recalling the important role which Dr. Kissinger is playing. For the moment, certainly, he seems indispensable. Who, one asks, could deal with both the jittery Israelis and the determined Arabs? While some Israelis criticize American policy, they at least know the Secretary of State will not do them in. Arab leaders, for their part, have an extraordinary affinity for the man, who after all is a Semite too.

It is therefore dismaying to hear so much talk now about the possibility of the Secretary resigning his post. Elliot Richardson's reported remark that the odds of Dr. Kissinger leaving before the end of the Ford administration were 50-50 and of his own chances of becoming Secretary of State were two to one were undiplomatic, ungraceful and strange indeed, coming from one of the Secretary's own ambassadors.

Right now Dr. Kissinger's hand is greatly needed to help bring stability to the most turbulent part of the world. We suspect he himself wants to see that mission through — and successfully.

Young Americans' rights

United States Supreme Court decisions this week and last month continue a quarter-century trend toward affirming the constitutional rights of young people.

Most of the decisions have been in the realm of juvenile court proceedings, where shocking lapses from due process have periodically been explored in congressional hearings. Legislative progress on this front was made last fall when President Ford signed a bill whose provisions to improve the attack on juvenile crime include the establishment of juvenile offenders' basic procedural rights.

The two most recent decisions deal with the rights of public school pupils.

"Young people do not shed their rights at the schoolhouse door," said the majority last month in ruling that pupils cannot be suspended without an explanation of the evidence against them and an opportunity to respond.

This week the court unanimously asked a lower court to reconsider the case of two expelled pupils on the basis of whether their rights to due process had been violated. A 5-to-4 majority went on to rule that a school board member in a disciplinary action is not immune from liability for damages in court "if he knew or reasonably should have known that the action he took within his sphere of official responsibility would violate the rights of the student affected."

The minority objected to this "harsh standard," and the dis-

smissing opinion said: "These officials will now act at the peril of some judge or jury subsequently finding that a good-faith belief as to the applicable law was mistaken and hence actionable."

Underlying the rulings on pupil rights, as well as those on rights of juveniles brought to court, is the question of whether the net result serves both the rights of the accused individuals and the rights of the rest of society.

Clearly the orderly pupils in a school should not be expected to sacrifice their education to disruptive conduct by others. Removal of such disruption is the prime reason for suspending or expelling pupils. However, the threat of disruption is not the cause of a majority of suspensions, says the Children's Defense Fund, a nonprofit research organization. In its recent massive report "Children Out of School in America," the fund argues that normally "there is time for a hearing without serious fear of trouble."

Setting a disciplinary example is another reason for suspensions or expulsions. But surely any example set by a school is reinforced if it is carried out with proper regard for the law and the constitutional rights taught in the classroom.

In sum, the rulings should not be taken by school authorities as an excuse not to impose proper discipline — but as a spur to ensuring in all schools the fairness to pupils which is already a matter of course in many of them.

Mayor Daley and his machine

William Singer, trounced in Chicago's Democratic mayoral primary, refused to attribute his loss to machine politics. "It was a personal victory for Richard Daley," he said.

Of course, after 20 years of Daley leadership from Chicago's City Hall, it is hard to think of the Cook County Democratic organization except in terms of Richard Daley.

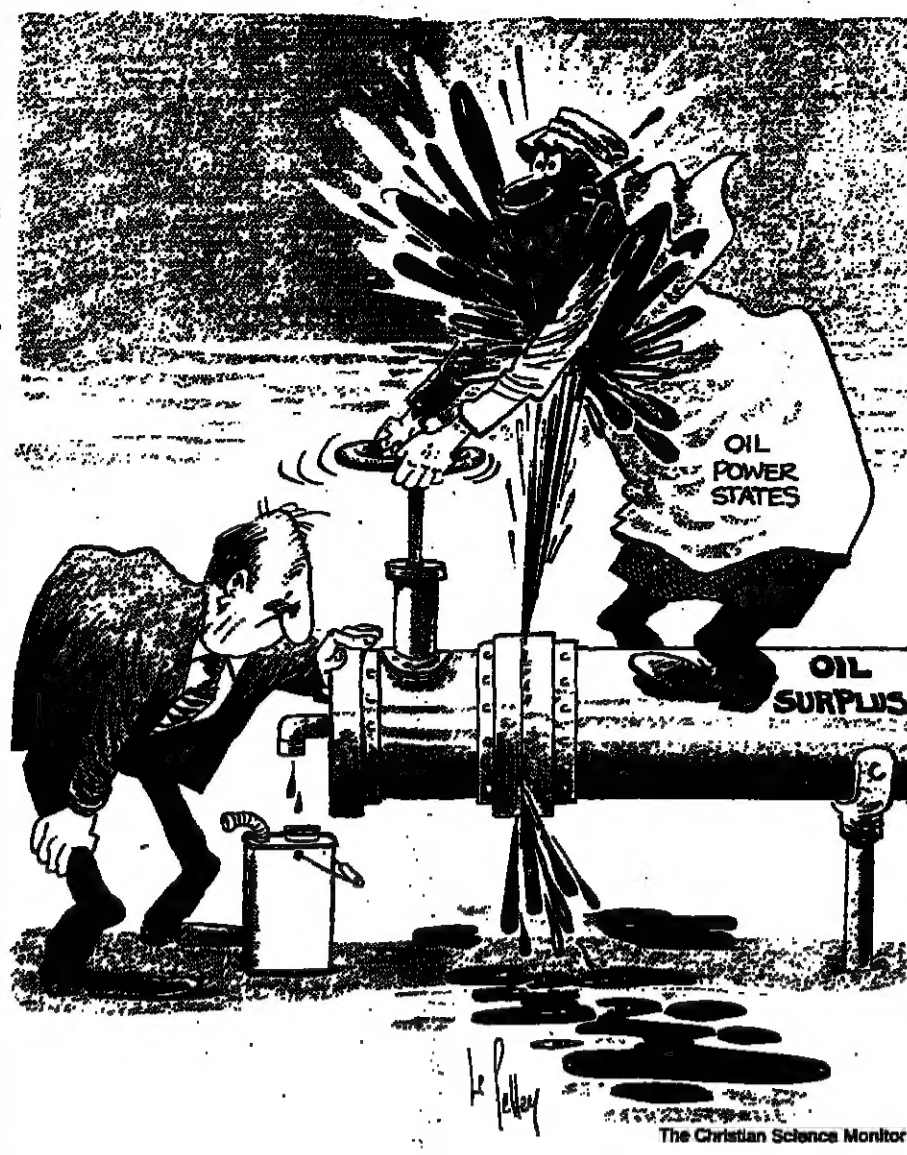
The Mayor and his machine of 35,000 city workers on patronage strings have had their dark moments — most recently the jailing of several high-placed officials.

However, Daley has also delivered for his city. Chicago has problems with deterioration of its schools and neighborhoods. But among Northern commercial-industrial cities, it has stayed comparatively vibrant as a place to live and work. The turnout of better than half the city's registered voters for the primary shows less voter apathy than might have been expected for a predictable big-city election. Thus despite their faults, the Mayor and his machine are given substantial credit for what's good about Chicago.

What will happen to ward politics in the inevitable, if now delayed, post-Daley era is an open question. But for the moment, with the Cook County Republicans without a candidate and the election only a month off, the Richard Daley era has been given a decisive four-year extension.

The Mayor's win bears implications for national Democratic politics. This is not because the Mayor has retained great kingmaking power. Democratic presidential nomination reforms have largely diluted the power of the old-style bosses.

But the Daley win was a victory of conventional party politics, of middle-road rather than reformist attitudes, of a voter preference for a known stability versus untested change. In a sense it was an old-politics victory, reflecting the sentiments which led so many working-class voters to defect from Democratic ranks in 1972 and vote for Richard Nixon. It raises doubts about how ready for the "new politics" the rank-and-file Democratic majority really is, and it should help swing 1976's Democratic emphasis back toward the political center.



State of the nations

Keeping Kissinger

By Joseph C. Harsch

It is open season now for criticism of Henry Kissinger. In Washington legislators and journalists are already nominating successors to him as Secretary of State of the United States. Mentioned most frequently are Elliot Richardson and Melvin Laird. Either would be welcomed on Capitol Hill by many in preference to the man who has lost his untouchability.

But before this gets out of hand a distinction should be drawn between the proposition that he should step aside someday for a new man at State and the matter of when.

No one is ever indispensable in any job. The great American Republic has survived equally well the departure from office of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, J. Edgar Hoover, and Richard M. Nixon. It will survive a return by Dr. Kissinger to other occupations. In due time he will bow off the Washington stage, presumably to write his memoirs. And probably no one is more eager than he for the time to make his exit, although he will, being Henry Kissinger, hope to make it in style with a trumpet or two flourishing from the sidelines.

But while even he is dispensable and can, at the right time, go without irreparable damage, it is extremely difficult to think of anyone else who could, at this precise moment, pick up the thread of the negotiations over the Middle East without some loss of momentum and continuity. And any loss of momentum or continuity there could all too easily put all of us right back into the middle of another Arab-Israeli war with all the dangers attendant thereto.

Indeed, much of the criticism of Dr. Kissinger right now comes from Zionists who are fighting a last-ditch propaganda battle against any further surrender of the occupied territories. The easiest counterattack against anyone exerting pressure in that direction is the charge of anti-Semitism. It is difficult to level such a charge against Dr. Kissinger, who happens also to be trusted and liked in Cairo and Damascus.

While nothing he can do in the future can equal the drama of his reopening of American relations with China, it is also true that nothing he has done in the past can equal the enormous complexity and difficulty of bridging the emotional gap between Israel and the surrounding Arabs. It is not difficult at all to think that Providence shaped him for just this moment in history. Would the Zionists ever accept from a gentile what they are in fact taking, although dragging their heels every inch of the way, from Dr. Kissinger?

As nearly as any man is ever indispensable, he is needed for finishing the peacemaking role in the Middle East — if it can be finished. And we will presumably know before midsummer whether it is going to be finished.

Meanwhile there is also the pending conclusion of SALT II. Presumably he would like to finish that up also and perhaps conclude his tour of duty with the arrival of Leonid Brezhnev in Washington. That would be a suitable occasion for the grand finale to the Kissinger drama. What other heights would there be left for him to climb — if he has by then brought peace to the Middle East and framed detente in SALT II?

The Brezhnev visit would be the logical moment for the grand finale. It would conclude all the changes which have taken place in American foreign policy and in the American role in the world since Dr. Kissinger came to Washington in 1969 as the most surprising and unexpected of the high-level Nixon appointments. (He backed Nelson Rockefeller at the 1968 Republican convention and left Miami assuming that his public career was finished.)

Since it would be logical for him to leave then, and since he has brought the Middle East negotiations to the brink of a conclusion, a moratorium on criticism of him would seem to be in order — at least until we see what is going to happen in the Middle East.

Readers write

A photographer's life-style

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I feel that Susan Littlewood's article is one of the very best reviews or commentaries on my work that I have ever had.

There is one small point. In a quote I say that Edward Weston lived a monk's life on purpose, with some illusion that "if he lived in a garret and froze, it might be very uncomfortable physically but was good for the soul." Well, that's a lot of romantic baloney. As Edward was one of my dearest friends, I think I would like to clarify this. It is true that Edward selected a monklike life, meaning living with great simplicity, but with reasonable comfort.

Somewhere in my quote belongs the phrase "... I have known of artists, especially musicians who lived under a garret and very uncomfortable conditions under the illusion that it was good for both tone and soul." It feels that this masochistic approach disappeared around the turn of the century. There may be a few who still flagellate themselves, but I certainly would not want to imply that Edward

Weston was one of these people. He simply chose a very simple life-style, and only during the depths of the 1930 depression did he have intense economic concern. This is a very minor point, but I think in fairness to Weston, I should convey it to you.

Carmel, Calif. Ansel Adams

Liquor on airplanes

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Right before World War I, I was employed in the Pullman Commissary Department, Union Station, here in Pittsburgh. I remember we were stopped from carrying liquor, as were the dining cars by the federal government.

Why not pass a similar law today for the airlines? It can be done.

Pittsburgh. Walter J. Meisinger
Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Ripples from the Nile

By Charles W. Yost

Cairo

As seen from this vantage point on the Nile, what are the prospects for the current round of Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy?

First it should be remarked that Cairo reflects an air of much greater prosperity than a year ago. Then there was a feeling of enhanced military confidence. Today there is steadily growing political and economic confidence.

Every hotel is overflowing with foreign delegations, with the United States House Armed Services Committee, with a procession of Arab and African dignitaries, with more tourists than at any time since 1967, and most of all, with swarms of foreign businessmen seeking to tap the oil wealth flowing in for the political sustenance and economic development of Egypt.

As population continues to multiply exuberantly, food supply and development barely keep pace, but reasonable prospects over the long run look brighter than at any time since World War II.

All this gives Egypt a strong stake in peace, which must be weighed, however, against an equally strong emotional stake in the liberation of its occupied territories and the maintenance of Arab solidarity, without which, incidentally, the flow of oil money would dry up.

Which brings us to Henry Kissinger's diplomatic campaign. Will his effort to achieve another substantial disengagement in the Sinai succeed? One would certainly hope so, but the chances seem no better than even.

Egypt would hardly consider another disengagement worthwhile which did not restore to it the strategic passes and the Rudels oil field. What, would it be prepared to give in return?

In the words of an authoritative spokesman: "nothing." That is, neither a cession of territory nor a declaration of nonbelligerency which would permit Israel to hold the rest of the occupied territory indefinitely without fear of military challenge.

On the other hand, Egypt clearly has no intention of starting another war in any near future and seems quite prepared to say so privately. One has the impression it expects the U.S. to assure Israel of this fact and Israel to accept this assurance, buttressed of course by the demilitarization of the area from which it withdraws and its occupation by United Nations forces. The U.S. also would be expected to pay for the oil Israel would need to replace that from Sinai.

Whether Israel will find such assurances and assistance sufficient, or whether there are other benefits Dr. Kissinger will be in a position to offer

next month, is the first critical question. Prime Minister Rabin has said that he is not interested in a U.S. or U.S.-Soviet guarantee. In any case, the U.S. would presumably be prepared to give such a guarantee, if at all, only in the framework of an acceptable overall settlement, not merely a step toward it.

Another obstacle in Dr. Kissinger's path is that the Egyptians insist there must also be this spring another Israeli-Syrian disengagement on the Golan Heights. Here a significant withdrawal would be doubly difficult for Israel, and a token pullback might be insufficient for Syria. Nor is there any sustenance for the PLO in this piecemeal process.

Whatever the fate of the current Kissinger endeavor, there seems to be general agreement that it will have to be his last unilateral exercise in this context, and that thereafter all the parties must return, in the spring or early summer, to Geneva.

The Egyptians believe Dr. Kissinger has nearly exhausted his extraordinary personal resources. The Russians and the Syrians have demanded a return to Geneva. Even Israel seems to be approaching the conclusion that it is better to negotiate the whole package together than to continue giving away pieces without obtaining a comprehensive settlement in return.

What about the PLO? The Egyptian view is that there should be an understanding now that they will be represented at Geneva, but only "at the appropriate time," not necessarily at the opening stage.

What are the prospects of success if the Geneva conference does reconvene? It will have to face all the difficult problems which have hardly yet been broached — the West Bank, Jerusalem, Golan Heights, Sharm el Sheikh, and most important, the conclusion of a real peace between Israelis and Arabs.

At best this could take a long time, perhaps two or three years. How long will the Arabs be prepared to wait?

The Egyptians point out that since the October war President Sadat is no longer under either domestic or Arab pressure, as he was before, to resort to military force. They also hope the new political environment, the power of the oil producers, will convince the Israelis that time no longer works in their favor, that they should in their own interest settle soon rather than late.

Are these sound calculations? Will Israel be prepared to make far-reaching concessions? How long will Syria and the PLO be willing, or be obliged, to wait? These are the great unanswered questions.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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How to save public housing

By M. Carl Holman

From almost any vantage point, public housing for the poor has a well-earned bad name.

The federal government is reluctant to put it mildly, to invest more funds in high-rise structures inhabited by those who can't pay the full housing costs.

Local housing authorities are less able, if more willing, to support even the existing public housing.

Inhabitants of public housing are mired in deteriorating buildings where living conditions are appalling and crime is rampant — a breeding ground for trouble.

There would appear to be no escape from the perpetual cycle.

Despite this gloomy picture, there is a possible solution. The federal government believes it holds sufficient promise to tout it to housing authorities across the country.

The solution grew out of a protracted dispute in Newark, N.J., over the Stella Wright public-housing project. This complex, situated in the center of the city ghetto, is a massive block of seven 12-story buildings housing up to 5,000 persons.

Overcrowded, poorly maintained or not maintained at all, it had become a "hellhole" to its tenants as early as the mid-'60s, infested with rats and roaches, riddled with crime, and with junkies occupying vacant apartments. By 1970, when tenants had failed repeatedly to have such conditions remedied by the Newark Housing Authority, they declared a rent strike along with residents of other public housing in the city. Before the bitter four-year strike was over, the tenants had withheld over \$2 million in rents and the Newark Housing Authority sought to evict them and shut down the project.

The shutdown was averted by intensive negotiations involving the participants, the mayor and other prominent citizens of Newark, and such federal agencies as the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Justice.

The dispute wound up in the courts when the tenants moved to forestall

NHA's effort to close the project. Negotiations were carried on under the aegis of a court injunction. After months of futile effort, the Newark Urban Coalition was asked to intercede. With the added influence of its business members an accord was finally reached.

One part of the agreement was tenant management at Stella Wright, on the theory that tenants would take better care of their own housing. They better understood its problems and, as tenant management, could incorporate as private business and seek private assistance.

A second aspect was establishment of a citizen's task force, composed of three tenants, an NHA official, the Newark police director, and four prominent citizens, with the president of the Newark Urban Coalition as chairman.

Further, the agreement contained an understanding that HUD would allocate \$1.3 million for improvements at the housing project.

The agreement is not self-enforcing and the results on the accord are still to come in. However, the pact has generated an infusion of community assistance, with Rutgers University offering free management training to tenants, the Newark police department providing improved security, the state offering social services assistance, and the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company providing added security for building and grounds.

It remains to be seen just how successful the Newark experiment will be. But the fact that this agreement could be reached within a community long torn by dissension shows it is not too late to try and save public housing for the poor.

Perhaps the Newark agreement will spark similar accords and help to convince Congress that federal subsidies to supplement public housing is still a worthwhile public policy.

Mr. Holman is president of the National Urban Coalition, a private organization based in Washington.